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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

LIFE ON KAUAI

Everyone Seems to be Thrifty
and Occupied.

STARTING UP THE MILLS

Big Season Ahead—Social Matters.
Golf in a Court Yard—Coffee Pro-
spects—The Ice Factory.

For two weeks the people on the
Garden Isle and even in Kapaa, have
been enjoying the most perfect weather
that has taken a notion to visit the
place for a long time. A sunny sky
without a sprinkle, but a heavy dew
at nights to equalize things, a gentle
breeze throughout the night and day,
everything seems to have conspired to
make things pleasant on that already
gifted island. The kamaainas, how-
ever, look forward to some bad weath-
er soon, particularly since the present
pleasant spell has lasted so long al-
ready.

The work of grinding sugar at the
different mills on the island, is start-
ing up in good earnest and the men
of the Inter-Island steamers are look-
ing forward to a very hard season's
work. The cane is looking fine and
the promise of a large yield is good.
Lihue is grinding day and night. At
Kealia, the mill is already for a big
season's work. Through the clever
work of Mr. Wm. Eassie, the chief en-
gineer at that place, a great many
improvements have been
added and most of the material
for these has been made at
home. The labor and time-saving de-
vices introduced, place the mill in a
much more enviable position than hith-
erto. It is with regret that the employes
of Kealia plantation looking forward to
the departure of Mr. Eassie for the
cold regions of the Klondike in the
near future but he sees there, some-
thing well worth trying for and intends
to make a little for himself as well as
the boys who have placed their money
in his hands, if such a thing is in the
range of possibility.

Speaking of plantations and the peo-
ple connected therewith, it might be
of interest to note the departure for
New York in April of Mr. Hermann
Wolters, one of the German lunas on
Lihue plantation who played a very
romantic part in the recent riot among
the Chinese laborers of the plantation.
Mr. Wolters simply goes on leave of
absence and will return to the islands
with his bride.

Mrs. Morrison, wife of the manager
of Makaweli plantation, gave a very
delightful moonlight train ride to a
number of friends from that place and
others on the island of Kauai, Friday
night. The occasion was one very
much appreciated. On the same night
a dance at Lihue was given by Mr.
Harry Mossman, clerk in the Sheriff's
office, and a number of others. Sheriff
Carter kindly granted the use of the
Court House for the occasion. Besides
quite a delegation of Lihue people,
there were present a member from Ka-
paa. A native stringed instrument
club furnished music for the occasion.
The dance, given in honor of a visitor
from Honolulu, was much enjoyed by all.

Last Wednesday the report came
from Koloa that a Chinese prisoner
had died in the hospital at that place.
Investigation was made by the Sheriff,
and it was found that the fellow had
been removed there a few days before,
having contracted pneumonia while in
prison. The case was a bad one and no
help was possible.

It is learned that the Misses Smith,
sisters of the Attorney General, the
hustling manager of Grove Farm at
Lihue and the late lamented Dr. Jared
K. Smith, intend to leave Koloa for
good and that they will henceforth live
in the States. The coffee, planted by
the late Dr. Smith as an experiment,
will probably be left in the hands of
Mr. J. K. Farley to take care of.

Along in this connection, it might be
said that the Koloa coffee is equal in
grade to any on the islands. Just now
the trees are simply laden with ber-
ries, and those who have seen coffee on
the other islands say that the bearing
is more prolific than at any other place.
Inspired by the look of the trees at
Koloa, several influential Kauai men
are contemplating the raising of coffee
on a large scale. Kauai has never yet
failed in anything and the people there
think they have good grounds to be-
lieve she will not fail in this.

Several days ago, and just as the

shades of night were beginning to fall,
a blast was heard near the waters' edge
at Lihue. The turnkey of the jail, Enoga,
thought at once of giant powder and
notified the captain of Police that he
had heard a very suspicious report. Police
officers were soon hurrying down
toward the sea shore and, upon arrival
in front of Mr. George Wilcox's beach
house, spied John Wyman in the act of
gathering fishes from the surface of the
water. No hooks or lines were visible.
Lehmann, an associate in the fishing
business with Wyman and a man who
has served in the capacity of detective
on the Kauai force, was filling a water
barrel preparatory to a sail out into
the deep water after larger fish. The
two men were arrested and released
later on bail, put up by Wyman. Upon
trial, the two men were found guilty
and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 each.
S. K. Kaeo, who was defending them
noted an appeal to the jury and the
men were allowed to go. A day or so
later, Wyman put in an appearance at
the Sheriff's office and declared his
readiness to pay his fine. The other
\$50 he had put up as bail money for
Lehmann, he wished back again. Wyman
then told the straight story of how
he had wanted some bait and had
taken recourse to just a bit of a giant
powder cap to satisfy his wants. Leh-
mann had nothing whatever to do
with the matter. Lehmann was then
summoned and told what it meant to
have bail surrendered. In consequence,
however, of the story told by Wyman,
he was allowed to go out on his own
recognizance.

In connection with the above case,
quite a good joke is told on Judge Ka-
hele, the stalwart magistrate of Li-
hue. It seems that he had intended
going fishing on the night of the firing
of the giant powder, and in the exact
spot too, where the stuff had been let
off. This did not come out until after
some of the good people of the district
had begun to whisper about, that the
sentence imposed on Wyman and Leh-
mann was rather heavy.

Game on the island of Kauai is very
pitiful this year. One man goes so
far as to say that he has actually seen
snipe, and that he is sure because he
noticed the zigzag mode of the birds'
flight. However those who have been
out with bags for both these and quail,
have as yet failed to gather any into
the fold, although some have waited
long and patiently.

Golf is a game that seems to be gain-
ing much favor in Lihue. It would
hardly be the proper thing to say that
it is gaining ground, for the links are
confined to the Court house yard, a
place, counting the spot upon which
the Court house itself stands, about an
acre in area. But then, you see, there
are advantages to this limited space.
There are no caddies, for there is no
need for caddies. The club owns three
sticks—a driver, a lofting iron, with
which to get out of the ruts, and a put-
ter. The grounds are beginning to
show signs of wear and tear, mostly
the latter. Kauai is naturally a fine
place for links, and it is hoped that the
present small beginning will lead to
greater things.

Deputy Sheriff Cone goes back to
duty on Wednesday, December 15th,
after a very pleasant and restful fort-
night's vacation.

C. H. Willis of Hanalei, paid a visit
to Lihue on business last week, his first
in a year.

Miss Charlotte Fountain of Nawili-
will pay a visit to Honolulu after
the conclusion of the holidays.

Hon. S. Percy Smith, Surveyor Gen-
eral of New Zealand, returned to Ho-
nolulu on the W. G. Hall, Sunday, after
several days spent in making a circuit
of the Garden Isle, where he was the
guest of Mr. Geo. W. Wilcox. He was
taken to Hanalei in a wagonette where
arrangements had been made for a
steamer to take him to Waimea. In
this manner, he was enabled to see all
the beauty of the country thereabouts.
From Waimea, Mr. Smith returned by
carriage to Lihue. Mr. Smith charac-
terizes the sights on Kauai by that
most comprehensive word—"wonder-
ful."

The ice company at Lihue is now do-
ing big business. Besides the ice sup-
plied to the residents of that district,
upwards of 1,000 pounds are taken to
Kapaa twice a week.

Don't be persuaded into buying lin-
iments without reputation or merit—
Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no
more, and its merits have been proven
by a test of many years. Such letters
as the following, from L. G. Bagley,
Hueneme, Cal., are constantly being
received: "The best remedy for pain
I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain
Balm, and I say so after having used
it in my family for several years. It
cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains
and swellings. For sale by all drug-
gists and dealers, Benson, Smith &
Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

The Kaala, after extensive repairs
will be off the marine railway today or
early tomorrow and resume her regular
trips Wednesday.

OLD SETTLEMENT

Macao First City Peopled By
Foreigners.

OF INTEREST TO MANY IN HAWAII

Assigned To Portuguese In 1557.
Even Chinese Conform To
Their Standards.

(Special Correspondence).

EDITOR P. C. A.:—We could not
leave this part of the world without
taking the opportunity we had to visit
Macao, the oldest foreign settlement
on the China coast. Assigned to the
Portuguese for a place of residence
and traffic, away back in 1557, for
their aid in ridding Chinese commerce
of the piratical vessels that played
havoc with legitimate business, it was
averted by the Dutch, who twice tried
in vain to take forcible possession of
the beautiful harbor. But since Hong
Kong was opened by the English as a
free port, the business of Macao has
steadily declined. The infamous coolie
traffic gave the place a bad name.

The steamboat—side paddle wheel,
like the one to Canton—was to leave
at 2 p. m.; but a large amount of
freight detained the vessel for half
an hour, and curtailed just so much
the amount of daylight available for
a visit to the various sights of the
city. The sail among the islands of
the archipelago was similar to that
on the trip to Canton. The hills were
like Koko Head in baldness as well as
height, with no more verdure than a
worn and thread bare Brussels carpet
has of its pristine beauty. No habita-
tion nor cultivation, was to be seen in
any of the islands, except one, where a
deep gorge seemed to have a perma-
nent water supply, and the hill side
was terraced for cultivation pre-
sumably of rice. The Captain said
that on the island of Formosa there
was a hill side, cultivated in terraces,
and all the water for irrigation car-
ried up by hand. Mr. Evans, formerly
of Lahaina, who now has a home in
Macao, supplying coolies for coal
mines, told us that only the day be-
fore, with a \$900 loan he had by a
friend, he had shot partridge, plover,
snipe, never once missing his aim.
The islands around Hong Kong furnish
much game for the lovers of such sport.

I was as much deluded in my ideas
of Macao from descriptions read, as
I was in regard to Hong Kong. The
commerce of the place is carried on in
the harbor formed by the jutting penin-
sula, on both sides of which the city
is built, while the residential portion
is on the shore of Bishop's Bay, the
open roadstead, open to the south.
In the completeness with which the
ground was covered by buildings, I
was reminded of Cologne; in the steep-
ness and crookedness of the streets,
the old city of Edinburgh was brought
to mind. But the city is clean, the
streets well meted with broken
granite, and over it the yellow brown
sand of the disintegrated granite.
There are 4,500 Portuguese, 50 other
foreign residents, 7,800 Chinese; but
the Chinese live in houses built after
the Portuguese model. The houses
were kalsomined in blue, or pink, or
yellow. In the yellow style with white
scroll work ornamentation, I thought
I saw the original of our American
architecture. The headquarters of the
military was decidedly Moorish, and
from that apparently has come the
three and four storied balconies of
Macao and subsequently Hong Kong.
It is absolutely necessary in Hong
Kong to give some shelter from the
sun's rays; and there, too, the height
is necessary because building ground
is so limited.

The streets were lined with banyan
or pagoda trees. Their big sprawling
roots seemed like the suckers of the
octopus, drawing their food from the
very cement of the side walks. Old
churches were numerous, one was in
ruins, one was being repaired; but the
work was done in a very leisurely
way. The church that was burned was
built by the Jesuits after their expul-
sion from Japan, and was destroyed
by fire during a furious typhoon in
1894. We rode out to Camoon's grotto,
said to be the place where that most
famous of Portuguese poets wrote his
"Lusiad." The garden at the peak of
which is the grotto is beautifully laid
out and kept in fine order. Our hotel,
the "Boa Vista," is charmingly situat-
ed, built above and on an old fort on a
jutting part in the curve of Bishop's
Bay. It is as clean, quiet, restful a
hostelry as we have found. No won-

der that the Hong Kong people leave
their heated streets for the cool waters
of the bay, and a quiet rest day in
this well managed hotel.

We visited a tea establishment
where Chinese tea is refined and sorted
for the foreign market. Two thousand
boxes had been sent to the States from
this one establishment, the previous
week. While men fired the tea in
bamboo trays on charcoal fires, women
were sorting the leaves, picking out
twigs, stems, and such rubbish. On
our ride through the streets we noticed
cows, driven around to be milked at
each customer's door. They had the
sleek fawn like appearance of Jersey
cows; but the stright back dropped
suddenly from the shoulder in a deep
curve for the neck. The same ewe
neck, was seen in the open. Among
the articles on sale in the butchers'
shops, I noticed pigs in a bamboo bag,
admirably adapted for carrying shoots
as giving full opportunity to inspect
before purchasing. H.

Macao, Oct. 25, 1897.

PENALTY IS PAID.

Execution of Noa, the Molokai
Murderer.

The stern mandate of the law in the
case of Noa, the Molokai murderer,
was carried out at Oahu prison yester-
day forenoon. The man was hanged.
This was done without mishap. Jailor
Low directed the execution. He was
assisted by men of his own choosing.

The gallows was erected over the
stairs leading down from the main build-
ing into the large yard in the rear, upon
which the outside cells face. Preparations
for the hanging were not set un-
der way till all the prisoners who work
on the roads had left for their scenes
of labor. When they had returned all
evidence of the execution had been re-
moved.

Besides half a dozen guards there
were a score of spectators. These in-
cluded officials, physicians, newspaper
men and one or two others. The final
religious ministrations to Noa and the
last prayer were by Rev. E. S. Timoteo,
a native pastor. Noa was a full blooded
Hawaiian.

The preliminaries were brief. There
was no delay in the actual hanging.
All the orders from the higher authori-
ties were carried into effect with quiet
promptness. Noa had an officer on either of him
from first to last and two more behind
him when he went to the rope. He was
first brought into the office on the
Waikiki side of the main entrance.
Here Marshal Brown read the death
warrant. The Hawaiian version was
given by Judge Wilcox, who was in at-
tendance for that purpose. Noa was
seated and those who were to witness
the taking of his life were directed by
Mr. Low through the basement and to
benches in the yard. Almost immedi-
ately the scaffold was peopled. Noa's
hands had been bound all the time.
His legs were strapped, the noose placed
and the small black bag to hide his
face drawn over his head and tied
about his neck.

All bowed as earnest prayer was
heard. This was in progress during
the arrangement of the man. Imme-
diately at the conclusion of the peti-
tion by the clergyman the trap door
dropped. At the end of the ninth
minute the three physicians said
the criminal was dead. The neck
was broken and dissolution was instan-
taneous and painless. In a few minutes
the body was placed in a coffin which
had been in sight in the yard all the
time. There were no relatives or
friends to claim the remains.

The bolts of the drop door were
loosened by a weight controlled by an
electric current. There were three
push buttons at the indoor end of the
wire. Three men touched a button
each. Only one touch had effect. The
electrician is the only man who knew
the arrangement and he did not see
the trio of assistants. The latter acted
upon a signal from the yard.

No motion of any kind was evidenced
by Noa. He had slept scarcely any
night before, but did not show much
of the effect of lack of rest. He required
no assistance in walking. If coherent
feelings existed within him he gave
no sign. He did not either confess or
embrace religious belief. He had noth-
ing to say, beyond one utterance tell-
ing that he realized he was to suffer
for taking a life.

It was on Molokai that Noa killed a
Chinese storekeeper, the motive being
robbery. The wife of the Chinaman
was also left for dead. Clubs and
stones were the weapons. Noa was not
a leper. He had been a lawless char-
acter on the island for some time. He
escaped soon after his arrest, but was
recaptured in a few days.

The last hanging here was in 1889.
Two Chinese were executed for murder
on Hawaii.

Sharp Bidding.

Chief Clerk Hassinger for the In-
terior Department had another sensa-
tional land auction sale at noon yester-
day. The property was acreage in
Koolau. It had been valued for upset
purposes at \$2,500. It is reported that
the Hon. L. L. McCandless, represen-
tative-elect received the tip there was
a gold ledge—a Kaneohe Klondike—on
the tract. At any rate he ran the
price up to \$8,100 against the people
who had the land appraised and may
begin prospecting so soon as he likes.

Germany imports \$5,000,000 worth of
books yearly. Of this Austria-Hun-
gary furnishes \$1,800,000 worth. Swit-
zerland \$800,000, France \$700,000, Hol-
land and Great Britain \$400,000 each.
Russia \$180,000, the United States
\$160,000, and other countries \$560,000.

THE CONFERENCE

Report Made to the President by
Dr. L. F. Alvarez.

OPINIONS OF BEST AUTHORITIES

Leading Students of Leprosy in
Council—Papers on Diagnosis.
Verdict of Congress.

The following was read by Dr. L. F.
Alvarez at the Board of Health meet-
ing Saturday afternoon. It is one of
the most comprehensive and interest-
ing of all papers on the subject:
Honolulu, December 11, 1897.

To MR. S. B. DOLE, President of the
Republic.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit my
report as official delegate of the Hawa-
ian Government to the Leprosy Con-
ference held in Berlin, October 11 to
16, 1897.

I left Honolulu, September 24, per
S. S. Warrimoo for Vancouver, thence
by Montreal, to Liverpool, London and
Berlin where I arrived on the 7th of
October.

On the following day I was intro-
duced by Mr. Glade, the Hawaiian
Charge d' Affaires, to Professor Lassar,
the vice-president of the Conference
who received me most cordially.

On October 11, the Conference was
opened by Prof. R. Virchow, president;
Drs. Lassar and Hansen, vice-presi-
dents; Dr. Ehlers, secretary.

The delegates received a cordial wel-
come from Count Posadowsky, on be-
half of the Imperial Government; from
Dr. Bosse, Minister of Education and
Religion, on behalf of the Prussian
Ministry; from Dr. von Bartsch, on
behalf of the medical corps of the
Army and Navy.

The large hall of the Imperial Health
Institute was filled with over 300 dis-
tinguished physicians from all parts of
the world.

The bacillus of Hansen was gener-
ally admitted to be the only cause of
leprosy but no absolute proof can be
given until we obtain pure cultures of
the bacillus and succeeded in reproducing
the disease experimentally.

Our knowledge of the histology and
pathology of leprosy has been increased
by several valuable contributions on
these subjects.

Much time was devoted to the sub-
ject of diagnosis, and its importance
was fully appreciated. The success
or failure of segregation depends to a
great extent on our ability to recog-
nize the disease in its earliest mani-
festations before the leper has had
time to communicate the disease to
others.

Dr. Zambaco Pacha of Constantinople
sent a lengthy communication on
this subject entitled:

"Des rapports qui existent entre la
maladie de Morvan, la Syringomyelie,
la Sclerodermie, la Sclerodactylie, la
Maladie de Reynaud, la Morphee des
Contemporains, l'Alinism, l'Atrophie
musculaire progressive Aran-Duchene,
et al Leprose."

In the discussion of this paper the
opinion was often expressed that cases
of anaesthetic leprosy are sometimes
erroneously classified with the diseases
mentioned by Zambaco Pacha.

When the bacilli of leprosy can be
demonstrated, there will be no difficul-
ty in diagnosis; but there are some
cases in which bacilli cannot be found,
yet their absence does not prove that
the case in question is not leprosy.
Many cases of anaesthetic and some of
tubercular leprosy were reported in
which the bacilli could not be demon-
strated by some of our most skillful
observers.

I had the honor to present to the
Conference a paper on this subject en-
titled:

"A New Method of Bacteriological
Diagnosis of Leprosy," which was
acknowledged by the members of the
Conference as very useful, especially
in these obscure cases. The paper was
published in full in the transactions.

SEGREGATION.

Much difference of opinion prevailed
on this important subject. Only a few
delegates were in favor of rigorous
measures against the lepers; the great
majority advocated the mild system of
isolation now in force in Norway. This
system has produced excellent results.
In 40 years the number of lepers in
Norway was reduced from 3,000 to 600,
and it is predicted by Dr. Hansen that
in a few years more leprosy will be
almost unknown in Norway.

But no system of segregation, how-
ever perfect it may be, will produce
the same results in different countries.

The general opinion of the Confer-
ence was that the system of isolation
ought to be adapted to the needs of
the people and should not be too se-
vere.

Rigorous measures are often followed
by concealment of cases and the con-
sequent spread of the disease.

TREATMENT.

This most interesting subject received
a great deal of attention and was
discussed by many of the delegates
present.

Dr. Carrasquilla of Bogota, Colombia,
exhibited many photographs of patients
treated with his serum taken before
and after the treatment which show

decided improvement. In his communication to the Conference he still maintains that the serum is a specific for leprosy. He stated that some patients seem to improve after the first few injections. He advised in these cases to suspend all treatment for three months or more, and that improvement will follow when the treatment with the serum is resumed.

Dr. Clara Laverde of Colombia reported many cases cured with the serum. Some physicians from Venezuela also reported good results with the serum.

Dr. Arning reported a case treated with the serum with striking effects as first. The patient gained in weight from the first injection up to the 15th day of the treatment.

Observations of the mucous membrane that had been treated for two years without result, were healed with the serum. The patient had fever all ways on the 32 day of the injection. Notwithstanding the fact that the patient had a relapse with eruption of tubercles, Dr. Arning thinks that there is something good in the serum. Hallopeau, of the Hospital St. Louis, Paris, reports six cases treated with the serum without result.

Doatreloup, of Bonn, reported three cases treated with the serum. They showed remarkable diminution of the tubercles at first; then followed a period where the disease remained stationary, and finally, it progressed again rapidly.

Professor Brieger, Berlin, reported two cases treated with the serum without result.

Professor Dehio, Dorpat, reported 19 cases treated with the serum from April 26th to July 30th. No improvement. Some of his patients are now worse. Professor Lassar of Berlin closed the discussion on the serum treatment by recommending that new experiments be carried on with a view to determine its value in leprosy.

It is very difficult to judge accurately the merits of the serum or its efficacy in leprosy. The reports are very conflicting; some condemn it very highly, while others praise it very highly. Perhaps the truth lies between the two extremes.

Dr. Carrasquilla claims that many of the adverse reports are due to the use of serum altered or decomposed while on its way to foreign countries.

It is very significant in this connection that the favorable reports come, as a rule, from countries near to Colombia, whereas the failures occur in countries very distant from Colombia. Dr. Carrasquilla's explanation is probably correct.

From the reports of others and from my own experience, I come to the following conclusion:

That Carrasquilla's serum produces in some lepers a very remarkable improvement, often in a very short time. In those cases that seem to be ready to respond to treatment, no other known remedy acts as promptly or as effectively as the serum.

Dr. Gusa said that after 12 years of treatment he has found no remedy that he could recommend.

Dr. Kalindero of Bucharest, reported good results from the use of crude petroleum.

Dr. Dyer of New Orleans reported some benefit from the use of antiseptics.

Dr. Besnier, Paris, advised the destruction of the tubercles and leprosy with the thermocautery.

Dr. Formosa said that the best remedy is Airoi. He exhibited some photographs taken before and after the treatment showing remarkable improvement.

It was decided by the Conference to organize a permanent International Association, composed, for the present of 20 members, for the purpose of preparing a plan for an International Leprosy Society and to make arrangements for the meeting of the next Congress for Leprosy.

The following were elected by the Conference members of this Association:

Alexander, Dr. Philares, London; Alvarez, Dr. L. F., Honolulu; Burch von, Dr. Germany; Besnier, Dr. E., Paris; Campena, Dr. Italy; Dehio, Dr. Dorpat; Dyring, Dr. Constantinople; Dyer, Dr., New Orleans; Ehlers, Dr., Copenhagen; Falcón, Dr. Portugal; Glück, Dr., Saragossa; Haidar Bey, Dr., Constantinople; Hansen, Dr. Norway; Kalindero, Dr., Bucharest; Köhler, Dr., Berlin; Lassar, Dr., Berlin; Neisser, Dr., Breslau; Petersen, Dr., St. Petersburg; Soderholm, Dr., Norway; Virehow, Dr., Berlin.

It was proposed to publish a book on leprosy containing all our knowledge of the disease to date; and to publish a journal for scientific and statistical reference devoted entirely to leprosy, but the proposition met with opposition on the part of our president and was dropped for the present.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The general conclusions of the Conference are as follows:

At the close of the debates of the International Leprosy Conference, Berlin, 1897, the Secretaries have the honor to present the following short report of the general conclusions of the Conference.

They believe that such a resume will be especially desirable for those members who have been delegated by their respective Governments, and who have to make reports on the results of the Conference.

As might be expected, a considerable portion of the discussion has related to the bacillus leprosy, which the Conference accepts as the Virus of Leprosy, and which for upwards of 25 years has been known to the scientific world through the important discovery of Hansen and the able investigations of Neisser.

The conditions under which the bacillus grows and develops are still unknown, as well as the way of its invasion into the human system; but from the discussions of the Conference, it seems probable that an unanimity of opinion will soon prevail in reference to its mode of human body.

Very interesting observations have been brought forward in connection with the elimination of the bacilli in large quantities by means of the skin and the nasal and buccal mucous membranes of leprosy; it is desired that such

observations be confirmed where opportunities occur.

The question is of very great importance to those who are entrusted with the care of the public health, as leprosy is now acknowledged to be a contagious disease.

Every leper is a danger to his surroundings the danger varying with the nature and extent of his relations therewith, and also the sanitary conditions under which he lives.

Although among the lower classes, every leper is especially dangerous to his family and fellow workers, cases of leprosy frequently appear in the higher social circles.

The theory of heredity of leprosy is now further shown to have lost ground, in comparison with the at present generally accepted theory of its contagiousness.

The treatment of leprosy has only had palliative results up to the present time.

Serum therapy has so far been unsuccessful.

In view of the virtual incurability of leprosy and the serious and detrimental effects which its existence in a community causes, and considering the good results which have followed the adoption of legal measures of isolation in Norway, the Leprosy Conference, as a logical issue of the theory that the disease is contagious, has adopted the following resolution proposed by Dr. Hansen and amended by Dr. Besnier.

1. In such countries, where leprosy forms foci or has a great extension, we have in isolation the best means of preventing the spread of the disease.

2. The system of obligatory notification, of observation and isolation as carried out in Norway, is recommended to all nations with local self-government and a sufficient number of physicians.

3. It should be left to the legal authorities after consultation with the medical authorities to take such measures as are applicable to the special social conditions of the districts.

I left Berlin on October 25th for Paris where I again met Dr. Carrasquilla. We visited the farm of the Institute of Pasteur at Garches where the horses used for inoculations with the toxins of Diphtheria, Tetanus, Black Plague, etc., are kept.

There Dr. Carrasquilla demonstrated to me his method of preparing his serum against leprosy. We also visited the Institute of Pasteur and had a long conversation with Drs. Metchnikoff and Roux in regard to the cultivation of the bacilli of leprosy. Both took much interest in the subject, especially Dr. Roux who offered to carry on experiments at the Institute of Pasteur if suitable material be sent to him from Honolulu. As Dr. Roux, the Sub-Director of the Institute of Pasteur, is a very skillful bacteriologist and has a large number of assistants under his charge, he will, probably, succeed in obtaining pure culture of the bacilli of leprosy.

The discovery of a method of cultivating the bacilli of leprosy in artificial media would have an importance second only to the discovery of a specific remedy for the disease.

By invitation of Dr. Hallopeau, I visited the Hospital St. Louis and was shown by him their large and interesting museum representing all the diseases of the skin.

While in Berlin, I obtained information as to the method in vogue in Germany of producing and preserving vaccine virus.

In Paris, I visited the Institute of Vaccine of M. Chambon, the oldest and perhaps the best of its kind in the world.

M. Chambon very kindly explained to me his method of inoculating the calves and the gathering and keeping of virus.

I have also spent a day at the vaccine farm in New York. Dr. Felder, the physician in charge, demonstrated to me the uses of all the appliances necessary in the production and preservation of vaccine virus.

According to the instructions that I had received from the Board of Health in regard to procuring a suitable Formalin lamp for disinfecting purposes, I visited the Bacteriological Laboratory of the New York Board of Health where I saw the different disinfecting apparatus in operation. After consulting with many physicians who have practical experience with many lamps used, I selected one that is now replacing nearly all others in New York. It has so many advantages over the others that I feel confident that my selection will meet with the approval of the Board of Health.

Before closing this preliminary report, I wish to acknowledge the many acts of kindness which I have received everywhere, more specially in Berlin.

Professor Lassar gave a reception and banquet to all the delegates and their ladies in his elegant mansion on the banks of the Spree on the night preceding the opening of the Conference. It was a most enjoyable gathering and served to facilitate our acquaintance.

The Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Hohenlohe gave the delegates a grand reception in his magnificent palace. After the reception refreshments were served in the large banquet hall, and two or three hours were spent in pleasant conversation.

The Berlin Dermatological Society invited the delegates to a banquet which was attended by several hundred physicians from Berlin.

The Emperor and Empress accompanied by five Princes received the delegates in their new Palace at Potsdam. We were conveyed by special train to the railway station at Potsdam where numerous elegant carriages were waiting to convey us to the palace.

The reception took place in the beautiful Muesel-Saal and lasted over one hour. Both the Emperor and Empress spoke to every delegate and expressed much interest in the Conference. At the termination of the ceremony refreshments were served, and the delegates were again conveyed to the railway station and thence by special train to Berlin.

In my next report, I will discuss only subjects of vital interest for us.

Respectfully submitted,
L. P. ALVAREZ, M. D.,
Official Delegate to the Leprosy Conference held in Berlin, October, 1897.

PEOPLE OF PACIFIC

Address of Hon. S. Percy Smith at Kawaihahao.

Territory of the 200,000 Polynesians—Were Great Navigators. Some Remarkable Voyages.

Prof. S. Percy Smith of New Zealand addressed the congregation of the Kawaihahao church last evening, in English, but, unfortunately his remarks could not be heard at a distance of 30 feet by the white audience. His remarks were translated by the Rev. H. H. Parker. He said: "The time was when the people of the Southern islands knew as much of your Hawaiian ancestors, as the white men knew of you today. Tahiti was so known. The New Zealanders knew these islands as Wyhee. The area occupied by the Polynesian races is larger than that of any other race in the world. Much of it is water. There are many scattered islands. Pleasant island is 2,000 miles to the south. New Zealand is 4,000 miles away from Hawaii. The total number of Polynesians is about 200,000. The number is small. The whole area is divided into four parts, Hawaii, Tahiti, Samoa and New Zealand. Hawaii has 30,000, Tahiti 18,000, Samoa 30,000, New Zealand 45,000. The area came from the west in canoes. Hawaii was settled at an early period. There were two series of migrations through Polynesia. The latest migrants had the most intelligence, and occupied the best positions. The Polynesians were great navigators. While the whites were cruising along the European shores, they were crossing and recrossing the ocean. The traditions of the different settlements show the unity of the race, and its common history. The second migration was to New Zealand, 22 generations ago. There were disturbances in the central Pacific, and the migration to New Zealand began, in five large canoes laden with men, women, sweet potatoes, taro, and even rats. One of the chiefs returned on a voyage of 2,200 miles in a big canoe, fought a battle in the central Pacific, and returned home to New Zealand in months. Tahiti was an important place. The Hawaiians visited it often, 22 generations ago. The New Zealanders met the Hawaiians in Tahiti and intermarried. No doubt people in Hawaii were related by blood to some of the Maoris. The people of Tahiti were also related to the people of New Zealand and Hawaii. Many things show the identity. Language differs slightly. It is often more alike at extreme points than at points close together geographically. The customs are much the same. The appearance of the people is the same. Mix up the same number of Hawaiians with the same number of New Zealanders, and no one could distinguish between them."

Professor Smith described Tahiti, its trees and food. The people are happy under French rule. The Samoans are not much civilized, do not live like the whites. They make their hair white with lime. The largest part of Polynesia is New Zealand, 4,000 miles from here. It would take 19 Hawaiian groups to make New Zealand. In the early part of the century there were 100,000 Maoris, now only 45,000. The chiefs fought each other in the early part of the century. There was war with the British for 10 years. Now all live in harmony. Probably the race is now increasing. If the Maoris had known of the professor's visit they would have sent messages. The Hawaiian have changed the T to K. Professor Smith spoke in the New Zealand tongue. The natives who could hear, said they generally understood what he said.

There Were Large Crowds and Goods Sales.

The chief managers report that they believe more than 1,200 tickets for the Luau Kokua were sold. This would insure a handsome profit for the societies interested.

There were crowds at the place all of Saturday afternoon and evening. The food was all that could be desired. The charming young ladies who served at selling flowers, curios, etc., were unusually successful. The National band played, and times there were crushes of carriages in the vicinity of Miller and Beretania. The Princess Kaiulani with a party was in attendance for some time.

Perhaps the most attractive booth of all was the one furnished by Mrs. Campbell and her immediate assistant. All the lanals and tents were prettily decorated. Many of the curios brought from Hilo as the offering of friends in that city were quite strange to Honolulu, and had ready sale.

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NEW HOSPITAL.

See Yups are Celebrating and House Warming.

The formal opening of the new hospital, joss house and meeting place of the lately incorporated See Yup Benevolent Society took place last night. The building is situated on King street

just Waikiki of Liliha and is a two-story structure. The interior is richly furnished in oriental splendor and has a dazzling effect upon the beholder. On the second floor is the joss surrounded by jilt carving, embroidery, tinsel and bric-a-brac galore. In the rear of the big house is an eight-room building to be used as a hospital by members of the society who cannot afford to provide medical attendance for themselves.

The incorporators of the society are Chu Gem, Weesing L. Chong, Lee Tat San, Lam Tai, Kee Kan, Ng Gang, Thow Choy, L. Hee and Ng Monwai and the object "the aiding, succoring and supporting, sick, disabled and indigent of such of their countrymen who belong to the See Yup Tribe."

The celebration will continue today and tomorrow when the joss will be installed in his niche amid a great clash of symbols and pounding of drums much appreciated by those who understand it.

ARE IN TRAINING

Y. M. C. A. Athletes and Others Hard at Work.

Wheelmen Getting Ready for the Meetings at Cyclomere—A Notable Match.

Matters athletic are engrossing the attention of the Y. M. C. A. boys and the bicycle riders just at present. The men forming the team of the Y. M. C. A. to compete against Kamehameha boys school in field sports on the 20th inst. are hard at work training at the baseball grounds, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and under the careful supervision of Mr. Cheek, assistant secretary, are showing up in good form.

Among the wheelmen, Whitman, Martin, Aiken, Sylvester, Damon and many others are already at work for the New Year's night meet at Cyclomere.

The racing season will be really opened three weeks after the New Year meet and continue with weekly meets on Saturday nights for two months.

On the 29th of January it is proposed to bring off the much talked of match between Martin and Silva.

With Sharick gone it will be nip and tuck between Whitman, Martin, Jones and Silva for places.

George Angus and Sam Johnson have given up the game for good and will retire on their past glory. There is no definite arrangement yet of the program for the New Year's meet, but a trial by Martin for the Island Professional Trophy, will undoubtedly be on the bills.

The management of the track is in communication with Ziegler, Hardy Downing and the Terrills and an effort is being made to induce these well known Coast riders to visit the Islands early next year.

They Were Sentenced.

Word was received at the Judiciary building from Lahaina yesterday that Sagata, accused of murdering his wife and child, and Yoshida, on trial for the murder of a woman, were both found guilty of murder in the first degree and were sentenced to death. O. Sinzo, Shakuma and Toyotaki all pleaded guilty of assault and battery of a Japanese interpreter and were sentenced each to 18 months imprisonment.



Picking up Knowledge

is easy enough if you look for it in the right place. This is the right place to learn just what to do for that debilitating condition which warm weather always brings. Do you want to be cured of that languid feeling, get back your appetite, sleep soundly, and feel like a new being?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will do it. It has done it for thousands. It will do it for you. Try it.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.
Ayer's Pills CURE CONSTIPATION.

A GENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

Bad!

It is news to you, perhaps, that baking powder can be bad for the insides. Good baking powder, however, is not bad for the insides.

True, it costs more than baking powder at 25 cents or 30 cents a pound; but it does better work, and more work for the money, than "cheap" baking powder does, and it does no harm.

Of the right-price baking powders *Schilling's Best* is the best—your money back if you don't like it—at your grocer's.

EXHIBITION! Holiday Season 1897.

A Sale Exhibition of OIL and WATER COLOR PAINTINGS, by D. HOWARD HITCHCOCK, will open on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH

At the Art Rooms of the

PACIFIC HARDWARE Co., Ltd.

Fifty Art Gems of Island Scenery at prices within the reach of all. These works represent the latest and best efforts of Hawaii's favorite artist.

A new invoice of PICTURE MOULDING just to hand.

Etchings, ❖ Photogravures, ❖ Aquagraphs!
Henshaw's Platinotypes! Iridium Photographs!

WATER COLORS

By Mrs. Kelley and Miss Parke.

Hand-Painted China.

By Miss Nolte and Miss Towne.

The Very Newest Fads in LAMPS and SHADES to arrive by the Australia.

Holiday Goods!

—AT THE—

Pacific Hardware Company.

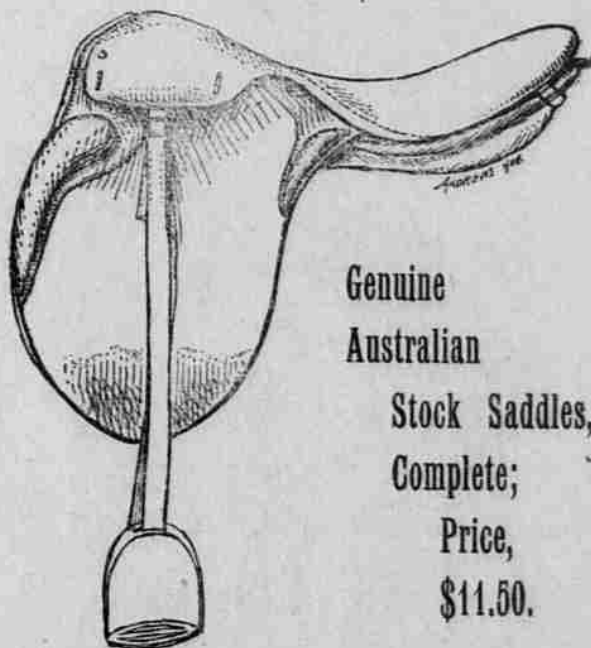
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Large and Complete Stock of Harness, Whips, Sponges, Boots, Soaps and Oils



Genuine Australian Stock Saddles, Complete; Price, \$11.50.

WE CARRY AND SELL ONLY HARNESS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

MR. JAMES QUILTS

New Manager Retires From
Hotel Direction.

A DIFFERENCE AROSE

Had Made Many Improvements in
Two Months—Mr. P. M. Lucas Is
at the Helm Once More.

A big and surprising change occurred at the Hawaiian hotel just at noon on Saturday last. Thos. K. James retired from the management. He made the transfer of the establishment to Tom McGilhe, the representative of E. C. Macfarlane. A few minutes later Peter Lucas, who had held the position before, was installed as the successor to Mr. James. There was not an ending at this point. The chef who had been secured by Mr. James severed his connection with the place at once. One employe after another departed or was released, till Sunday morning almost the entire kitchen and dining room force that had been enlisted by Mr. James was gone. In their places were in almost each instance the men who were found there when Mr. James accepted control only two months ago.

The hotel has been so greatly improved by Mr. James and his course has seemed so satisfactory and progressive, that any likelihood of his leaving was scarcely to be thought of by anyone in town. A difference arose Saturday morning between Mr. James and Mr. E. C. Macfarlane, the proprietor of the place. It was over a detail of the hotel business. Mr. James sent his resignation by telephone. Later it was put into writing and it is said that the correspondence between the two principals was not without spice, though so far as could be learned afterwards, no resentment existed on either side. Mr. James took the stand that one manager for a hotel was sufficient and that the establishment had to have and carry out a certain business policy. The failure of Mr. Macfarlane to accept the views of Mr. James, which have been well known for years, resulted in the rupture. At one time on Saturday it was reported that a peace might be made, but such negotiations, if any were undertaken had no result. It was also reported that Mr. James would leave by the S. S. Australia. This is entirely incorrect. He will remain in Honolulu and it is likely that it will not be very long before he is in the hotel business again.

Thos. K. James took charge of the Hawaiian hotel two months ago, and as he himself says, has never worked so hard for eight weeks before in his whole life. Few men in any line have done so much in the same length of time. The table service was improved on the moment, and has been getting better all the time. Scrubbing corps, painters and paper hangers all but took possession of the interior, while mechanics and laborers swarmed about the outside. Effect was soon evident. Both the main building and the cottages looked like new in a few weeks. The drives were macadamized and cement walks were laid. Everybody began to speak of the changed appearance and the new service at the hotel. City patronage increased and more tourists were attracted. Mr. James had made a distinct success and was complimented from all sides. He singled as chef a capable man who had been on the S. S. Australia a long time. He deposed Chinese who had grown gray in the service of the establishment and put white men in their places. It was reported that the hotel was making money and this is probably the fact. Mr. James had been steward on the Australia several years. Before that he was a hotel man in the United States and Europe. He is a man of means, has many friends here and on the Coast, and with others believes he will make a success of business should he embark in it here.

Assurance is given that under the return management of Mr. Lucas, the Hawaiian hotel will be kept up to a high and satisfactory standard. It is more than probable that a corporation will take over the property at an early date. In this case changes again are almost certain. Something else will develop in this field in a few days that may be rather of a surprise.

"COUSINS."

Two Good Papers Read at the
Last Meeting.

Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Andrews entertained a representative delegation of the "Cousins' Society" last Saturday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Castle. Jos. Emerson, the president, was in the chair. Prof. W. D. Alexander read a paper detailing the voyage of Rev. Reuben Tinker from Honolulu to Windward in 1831. An account of this trip was published in the Advertiser some weeks ago. The incident is of real historical value and the record will be kept.

Rev. Oliver J. Emerson's paper dealt

with the problem of providing good reading matter for the Hawaiians throughout the group. He proposes the plan of having a few libraries that may be sent from point to point and managed in their travels by the native pastors. Rev. Mr. Emerson and a number of others are very much in earnest in this matter and will not cease their efforts till something is accomplished.

Mrs. W. W. Hall added much to the pleasure of the evening by a reading. A Christmas story from the Chatauquan was given.

There were two musical numbers that were much appreciated. The first was a trio by Messrs. Marx and Taylor and Miss Patch. The second was a violin solo by Mr. Marx, with Miss Patch at the piano.

OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Stock Disease Reported
from a Hawaii Ranch.Only Calves Touched—A Local Veterinary Says No Cause for Alarm.
Hilo—China and Japan.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held at 3 p. m. Saturday, President Smith having returned from Maui in the morning. Those present besides Mr. Smith were Drs. Emerson, Wood, Day, Alvarez, Mr. Lansing, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Reynolds, Inspector Monsarrat.

The usual slaughter house reports were read, showing fewer fluke livers. There were noted as having been sold at the market during the preceding fortnight \$8,140 fishes.

For October the Maternity Home had a balance of \$3,067. The usual aid amount was voted.

A bill for photographing 16 inmates of Oahu Insane Asylum was presented and deferred.

There will be advertisement for tender for the purchase of hides and tallow from the board and for the sale of supplies to the board for the first half of 1898.

Dr. Oliver was granted a leave of absence to come to Honolulu for a visit. In the meantime Dr. Moritz will look after sick people at the Molokai settlement.

Sheriff Andrews writes from Hilo that some cattle at Waimea appeared to be infected with mange. The fear was expressed that the disease might be spread to the large herds. Milk or meat of stock with mange is unhealthy. Dr. Monsarrat says calves on Hawaii are subject to a skin disease, but that it does not remain with them as they mature. He did not think it was contagious or that there was any reason for alarm. The matter will be referred to the Interior Department for investigation by the Government veterinary, Dr. Shaw. There will be correspondence on the subject.

Accounts for furnishing and equipping the Hilo hospital were submitted and allowed. An official letter told of caring for the German family in which a case of diphtheria had developed. Another case—a Japanese child—near Hilo had recovered.

Miss Marks, the Hilo hospital nurse, who was injured by a fall on landing in the place, is recovering.

Hongkong has had but two cases of bubonic plague. The small pox is light and scattered so far. General public health in the colony is good.

Yokohama tells of increasing small pox at one port and that dysentery is diminishing, though there has been a number of cases and deaths.

After the report by Dr. L. F. Alvarez there followed an executive session.

Fifty Men Busy.

Active work is in progress on the new road for the new Diamond Head lighthouse. Fifty men are working on the extension beyond Kapiolani park. The road is being so constructed that it will be an excellent drive in addition to a way to the new beacon. The Minister of Interior is one of the men who believes that the district should have in time a road clear around Diamond Head into Waialae, connecting with the splendid road out Betanania street.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some medicine, we have never yet learned reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction—Olagah, Ind. Tex. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith and Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

London has 1,000 firemen, Paris has 1,500, New York has 1,100.

WAILUANUI, MAUI.

(Written for the Advertiser and
Gazette.)

Oh! ye who battle in the city's strife
Amid the strident roar of mart and
change,
Watching with ardent eyes how
prices range;
All ye, whose busy working hours of
life

Are filled with conflict in the human
hive,
Where all your hope and comfort
you derive
By driving bargains; and the chink of
gold

Is music in your ears; will wealth
untold
Compensate you for all the feverish
Or stocks or shares increased on hun-
dred fold

And toil within the city's crowded
ways?

Throw down your burdens and shake
off the dust
Of city highways from your feet
And follow me into some far retreat
Among the hills of Maui, where the
rust

And canker of the fevered fretful
hours
Shall buried be in wilderness of
flowers;
And the hoarse murmur of the surging
crowd

Is heard no more beneath the swaying
cloud,
That wraps the mountain in a fleecy
shroud,
While far below the never resting
sea

Sings to the shore its ceaseless
melody.

Hear ye the music of the rippling
streams
Carving their shining pathway
through the woods;
Filling with harmony the solitude
Of bounteous forest, where the beams
Of sunlight streaming from the
cloudless blue

In scarcely slanting lines, are filtered
through
The mazy net-work of the trembling
leaves
Of long vines creeping in the forest
caves:

The malle, sweet, an odorous garland
weaves
Its festoons swinging to a drowsy
tune,
By zephyrs chanted through the
heart of noon.

The tall bananas wave their tattered
flags
In the far hollows of the deep ravine,
And modest ferns drape with emerald
sheen
The carved and splintered faces of
the crags

Left as memorials, when hill and
plain
Were scourged with torture of a
fiery rain.

'Tis passing sweet to muse through
drowsy hours
In the green twilight of the wood-
land bowers,
Lit by the gold of the hibiscus
flowers,

And lustrous blooms that from the
rafters swing
Where hidden minstrels of the forest
sing.

The rocks and boulders by the careful
moss
Are pranked with arabesques of ten-
der green,
Woven with yellow threads of golden
sheen

And carmine patches, and the waters
toss
To thirsty plants the drops that
drip like dew
From grateful blooms of every shade
and hue.

Far wandering winds in low sweet
whisperings
Steal through the copes, and on pil-
fering wings
Bear balmy odours; all the woodland
rings

With elfland music, and all things
rejoice
For every tree and stream has found
a voice.

Thin mists and veils of vapor blot the
sides
Of deep ravines and far unfooted
dell
Where the ohia and orange dwell;
And pure and undefined the streamlet
glides

Through tangled underwoods and
dewy meads
Humming its melodies through
quivering reeds,
Or leaps in silver cataracts down the
steeps

Into the purple shadows of the deeps—
Whorls in shining pools, then calmly
sleeps,
While deep within it lies as in a
glass

The shimmering leaves, the blossoms
and the grass.

All day I've lain and listened to the
song,
When soft wind fingers struck the
woodland lyre,
And birds, and rivers joined the
charmed choir,

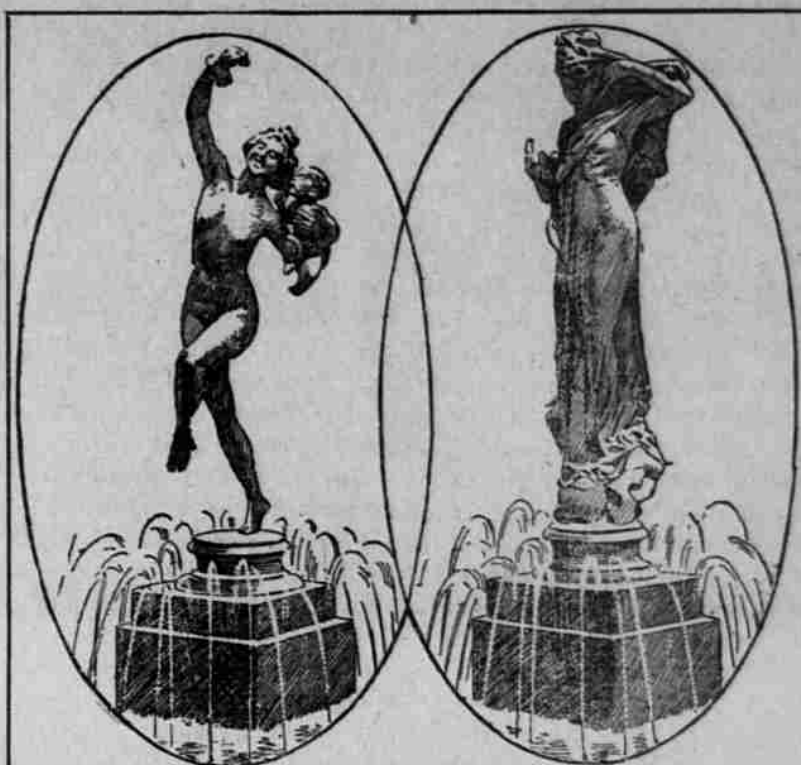
Until the shadows of the hills grew
long,
And all the west was streaked with
golden bars,
And shafts of flame ascending to
the stars.

Though this bright vale I never more
may know
Nor see its woods with blossoms all
a-blow

'Tis always with me in the after-glow
Of holy memories, where with raptur-
ed eyes,
I gazed upon this Maui Paradise.

CHARLES H. EWART.
Dalbeattie, Scotland, November, 1897.

Sleep is nature's great restorer, and
nothing takes its place. Some persons
need more sleep than others, and this
can be determined by the following
simple rule: The normal pulse is placed
at 72; dividing this by nine we have
8 as the normal standard of sleep. Take
the pulse of the person, divide it by
9, and the result will show the number
of hours' sleep necessary.



"BACCHANTE" AND "THE SPIRIT OF RESEARCH."

"The Spirit of Research" is the title of the bronze statue which is to occupy the place in the Boston library that was intended for Macmonnies' "Bacchante." It is by Fernando Miranda, of New York, and the idea was submitted to and approved by the trustees before the work was commenced.

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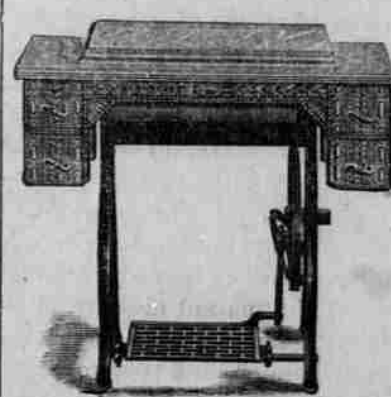


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But they are planning to use TROPIC OILS, and then they will be able to go faster without any danger of getting a hot box. Tropic Cylinder, Engine, Machine, Car Box and Heavy Mineral Castor are the oils to use if you want best results. Our stock for the coming season has just arrived from New York and we are ready to furnish you with the best lubricating oils ever used in the Islands—TROPIC.

CANE KNIVES will be very popular in the country districts for some months. Our "Aluminum" Knife, made by Disston & Son, are the right thing and fill the bill so well that other dealers have tried to get them, but Disston writes us that the real Aluminum Cane Knife will not be made for any one but us, as we introduced them. 100 dozen just received.

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- 5—Solitude.
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- 7—Return of Flock.
- 8—Cattle and Landscape.
- 9—Scene in Holland.
- 10—Nearing Home.
- 11—Evening Drink.
- 12—Xmas Morning.
- 13—Coast of Holland.
- 14—Midsummer Aft.
- 15—Above the Bay.
- 16—The Old Home.
- 17—In the Meadow.
- 18—Eve in San Lorenzo.
- 19—Morning in San Lorenzo.
- 20—Autumn Lake George.

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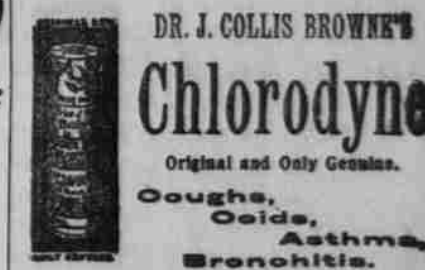
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Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated
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was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORO-
DYNE; that the whole story of the defendant
Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he re-
sented to say it had been sworn to. See THE
Times, July 19, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of
EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep
WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES
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the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysen-
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ports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose gen-
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Rapidly cures short attacks of
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bears on the Government Stamp the name of
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in bottles 1s. 1/6, 2s. 1/6, and 4s. 6d., by all
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Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1897.

THE PROSPECT.

Senator Wm. E. Chandler gave to the World's correspondent in Washington, on November 20th, his forecast of the action of Congress during the present session. The Senator is, it is well known, one of the wheel horses in the annexation movement. We presume the report is correct, although we have abundant reason to believe that the World garbles Hawaiian correspondence.

Senator Chandler said: "I place first the question of Cuba; second, Hawaii and its annexation. On both of these subjects I hope for action. I am a warm advocate of the annexation of Hawaii. There is a majority of both Houses in favor of it. It is not certain that there is a two-thirds vote in the Senate, so possibly the treaty may not be ratified. If it cannot be, I am in favor of annexing by a joint resolution." The Senator makes this significant remark referring to the acquisition of Hawaii and several of the West Indies Islands. "Whether there is representative government in these few places which we may acquire is of no more importance than it is that there is no representative government in the District of Columbia."

Senator Proctor of Vermont is more sanguine than Senator Chandler, for he states in an interview with the correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, that he believes the treaty will be ratified at once. One of our evening contemporaries has a better knowledge than either of these Senators, on what the action of the Senate will be, and any of our readers who really must have "positive information," which is a scarce article in Washington, should refer to its columns.

But whatever these Senators may say, it seems to be certain that the great silent centripetal forces are at work, which are bringing Hawaii, as well as other nations, first within the sphere of American influence and finally within its jurisdiction and laws.

The papers of the Middle and Eastern States renewed their discussions of the treaty, as the Congressional term approached. While the treaty matter is not neglected, the Cuban question, as Senator Chandler says, seems to take the first place in public thought. This is natural enough. Almost within sight of the American people, a barbarous war, made hideous with revolting cruelties, if the accounts are correct, is in existence. The American people are impatient. They are conscious of the power they hold to establish Cuban independence. But war with Spain means the suffering and ruin of many people in America whose income and labor depends upon the foreign trade. War means, in these days, the inevitable suffering of large masses of innocent people. When they suffer, the money power suffers also, and President McKinley knows it well enough. He knows too, that the Europeans would like to see war with Spain, and "the starch taken out" of the Americans by the crippling of their commerce.

How far this matter may affect our affairs during the present session, no one can now say. But at the present hour, it is quite probable that keen observers in Washington have moistened their fingers, held them up in the political winds, and know whether we are out of the " doldrums " and the right wind is blowing.

A TROUBLESOME LICENSE.

The "Princeton controversy" which has stirred up the bad blood of the Presbyterians of the Eastern States is this. The Princeton Inn is largely patronized by the students and graduates

of the university. In order that wine and other liquors might be sold there, Professor Shields, of the Theological Seminary, ex-President Cleveland and several others, endorsed the application for a license to retail liquor with the understanding that the proprietor would make a "discreet" use of it. The Voice, a temperance journal, at once made an attack on Professor Shields for the "encouragement" of intemperance, as it called it. Several of the Presbyterian synods then took the matter up, and called the Professor hard names, without asking him for an explanation. This he resented. The dispute at once attracted the attention of Presbyterians generally, because a large number of the Princeton students, who have the Presbyterian ministry in view, receive free instruction from the university. President Patton, who is extremely "orthodox," came to the aid of Professor Shields, and declared that he will stand by the Professor. The Professor declared that the easiest way out of the affair was the tendering of his resignation as a member of the church. He was quite willing to explain his reasons for endorsing the license, but he refused to be dictated to or abused. He finally resigned. The theologians are glaring at each other in anger. The laymen of the church are shaking their spiritual fists at each other, while the Press of that denomination is by no means quieting the discord.

The secular Press stands by and smiles at this exhibition of human nature in strong colors, and asks why the brethren can not quietly get together, use reason, and especially show charity towards each other and settle the affair, without rather tough theological pugilism in public. In other words, why do they not set an example to the "goats," of the way harmony may, under the common tie of religious faith, at once be brought out of discord. Everybody says of the Princeton affair that it is "unfortunate," and then everybody turns to and makes a more unfortunate row about it, to the great scandal of sensitive people.

THE "LUAU KOKUA."

The "luau kokua" of Saturday was an admirable affair so far as artistic work and effects are concerned. No better effort in Hawaiian gastronomy could be made in the food and its variety and preparation. People of all the political faiths were present. The stomach levels all barriers. The annexationist and the anti-annexationist ate out of the same dish. The luau closed up for the moment all political chasms.

It is said that the object of the luau was to obtain funds for the support of the native Commissioners in Washington. If the statement is true, and the Commissioners are re-enforced with material aid, it will do good rather than harm to the cause of annexation. The 70,000,000 of Americans will not modify their policy, at the request or dictation of any political party on these Islands. They are looking out for themselves and not for us. Their Government and a majority at least of the members of Congress, are satisfied that the Government of these Islands has conveyed a good title of transfer, by ratifying the treaty. Even Senator White intimates that it is quite good enough for him.

But the Anglo-Saxon race is one that, with some serious limitations, loves fair play. If a cause is a good one, it hates the use of trickery or mean ways of securing it. Any attempt on the part of our Government or people to hinder or obstruct the full presentation of the native side of the case, creates distrust and suspicions. Our Government, when the ratification of the treaty was before the Senate, heard the native opponents of annexation, with patience and respect, and gave them a calm and dignified answer. The Congress of the United States can do no less. If annexation is accomplished, it will become a part

of American history that it was done, after a full and fair hearing before Congress of the native Hawaiians who are opposed to it. The United States then takes the responsibility of the act.

It must be apparent to any native, if he can really grasp the whole situation, that his own race is in great peril, and it can only be saved from destruction, by the introduction of some superior power. We do not blame him for failing to see it. He looks through racial eyes, just as we, the haoles, look through racial eyes.

If the native Commissioners in Washington are carefully examined by the Senate committee, they will destroy their own case. While their sentiment of loyalty to native rule will be fully appreciated, they will be compelled to admit a series of facts which show that as a physical, moral and intellectual power, they now play little part. This is humiliating of course. It is equally humiliating to the body of instructors in religion, and general education, who have for 70 years, striven to build up a compact and self-sustaining Polynesian community here.

The presence of the native Commissioners in Washington will satisfy the claim which certainly will be made, that the great American people can afford to give the natives a day in Court before deciding the case.

ANNEXATION IN DELAWARE.

Col. E. T. Cooper of Delaware publishes in the Herald of Milford, in that State, an historical account of the origin and growth of the intimate relations between America and Hawaii. He states that there has been a general drift towards annexation for many years. We understand that the papers of that State are indifferent on the subject of annexation, and that up to the publication of the letters of Colonel Cooper, no correspondence from these Islands has even been sent to its Press. For the first time, the people who reside there, have been fully informed of the true history of the annexation movement, by one of their own citizens, who is known to the people and has personally visited these Islands.

The political opinions of the people of Delaware have a Southern coloring, by reason of their intimate relations with the people of the Southern States, on national questions, and with them they take conservative views. Unfortunately for the annexation cause, Senator Higgins, a Republican and a strong annexationist was not elected. Senator Gray, who had been a bitter enemy of the founders of this Republic, gradually changed his mind regarding the character of the founders. Minister Willis, in his later days, in his official and private correspondence, certified to their high character. His opposition now to the treaty is mainly due to his belief that the American policy should not be extension of territory. Senator Kenney of that State is disposed to follow his democratic brethren, unless the public opinion of the State favors annexation.

The impartial presentation of the Hawaiian cause to the people of Delaware, by one who testifies from sight and not hearsay, is an excellent movement in educating public opinion, and it is to be regretted that this has not been done until a late hour.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS.

Some active philanthropists of New York City are organizing good government clubs among the poor boys, and young men of the city who belong to the ignorant classes. Their experience of conducting them so far, has been interesting and instructive and full of suggestions.

The members of the club, coming from the streets, are at first disorderly and resent control. They occupy a room in one of the public school buildings. They are permitted to play with great free-

dom for an hour. But the rule must be observed that one set of players must not interfere with another set. There must be give and take. After the hour has expired they deliberate as a club, under the eye of the teacher, who makes suggestions, but does not control them. The principle of self-government prevails. They are encouraged to make laws and a constitution for their own government. This is gradually done.

A question is debated: "Do you want members who smoke, gamble, or who swear?" It is debated at great length, from time to time. It sets them to thinking. It directs their minds into new channels of investigation. The difference between right and wrong arises for the first time in their minds. Close observation shows that a child in normal conditions prefers the right to the wrong. This discovery at the end of the nineteenth century is a sad blow to those who are conducting the ancient syndicate which believes in original sin through Adam. The dormant conscience and reason wakes up slowly.

The laws for the government of the club are usually too severe at first, and are modified as better reason prevails. No religion is debated. The boys are not lifted, but gradually lift themselves. The teacher suggests and debates with them. The process of evolution is very gradual, for light enters these darkened minds slowly.

It is said that at first the boys believe in a sort of "Tammany government," the rule of a few by sheer force. This condition is outgrown and the rule of honesty and justice is adopted, because it satisfies the members.

In this instruction, as well as in all other kinds of instruction, the office of the teacher becomes the most important in the land. The executive of a nation is only the agent of the people to do what they will. He is not selected to be an instructor, but a simple agent to carry out even absurd laws. The teacher prepares and educates the people who choose executive officers. Therefore, he is the real civilizer. They who train the young are the builders of the state rather than those who, as politicians, deal with men just as they find them. The teacher is under obligation to develop the thoughtful powers of children. Thinking and talking for an object means development. The experience of these good government clubs justifies their introduction into the public schools where clubs of the kind do not exist.

CHAMPAGNE AND ATHLETICS.

An extraordinary example of irresponsible journalism appears in the Saturday issue of our contemporary, the Star. With flaming head lines it informs its readers that an Island boy has received a letter from a Yale friend, in which it is circumstantially stated that the Yale coach introduced with wonderful success, the "startling innovation" of training the football team on a diet, largely of champagne, and it is claimed that the signal success of the team in the contest with Princeton, was due to this liberal use of champagne at the "training table." The chief "virtue" of champagne, and of all other liquors is in the alcohol they contain. Champagne contains a little less than 20 per cent. of it. The letter which our contemporary deems worthy of presenting to the football teams of this place, states: "As soon as any player showed signs of his hard work telling on him, his supply of champagne was increased, and he rapidly got back into condition." The meals were liberal, but the letter says, "added to this the champagne formed as liberal a meal as a club man would have." It is not the occasional use of alcohol that is suggested, but its use as a part, and a generous part, of the diet is declared to be the new departure. The use of alcohol was tried at the training tables of Yale, over 50 years ago, and was abandoned. But if the use of champagne or alcohol in athletics is an important discovery, if it develops strength, if it develops endurance in the games which demand the best action of muscle and brain, in the baseball, the cricket and the boat rowing contest, then the trustees of Oahu College, the trustees of the Kamehameha School, the Board of Education, as su-

periors of the athletics of the High School and the patrons of the Town and Regiment teams, are under solemn obligation to make champagne, as free as water, during the next season, and if the supply is exhausted, to furnish alcoholic drink of the same strength. Even the youngsters in athletics must take a pint every day. If its virtue is as great as the Star correspondent indicates by publishing this extraordinary stuff, the young mothers can best make stalwarts of their male babes by "bringing them up on the 'bottle' (of champagne)."

The singular thing is that our contemporary did not republish the tradition or common belief that in some of the naval battles, "the crews were served with whiskey and gun powder mixed, in order to make them fight desperately." Why not feed that to our athletes? The comment of an old physician on this belief was that: "the mixture taken into a man's stomach would make him howl and double him up with pain." Perhaps, however, the constitutions of our athletes have changed, and a whiskey and gun powder as well as a champagne diet is the great need of the coming man. If so, our contemporary should advocate the opening of a training table, with free liquor for athletes in some central spot. Perhaps our old friend, the trustee for the stockholders of that paper, with his usual generosity, will contribute 1,000 "bottles" for athletic charity. At any rate, if alcohol has such wonderful virtues in producing physical strength, our contemporary should urge the enlistment of the "old drunks" on the various teams. Marshal Brown can furnish them in abundance from his repertoire in Merchant street.

Our young men should wait for the confirmation of this re-discovery of an obsolete practice, before rushing into a champagne diet.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

The admirable work of our Judicial system is seen in the execution of the murderer yesterday morning. The punishment was swift after the commission of the offense. Among certain classes of people, memories are short, and the closer punishment follows crime, especially the revolting crimes, the more effectively it acts as a preventive. Unpleasant as it is to enforce the death penalty, it is apparently the only punishment that touches brutal and cowardly natures.

Mr. Charles M. Pepper publishes in the N. Y. Sun a long and carefully written letter on the leper settlement on Molokai. It is not only graphic, but unusually fair, and free from sensational incidents. Moreover, it shows the kind, parental and firm treatment of the unfortunates by the Government. There are many reasons why it should be republished in pamphlet form, and put before those in Washington, who have the determination of the treaty matter. Few correspondents have visited these Islands, who have done their work as well and conscientiously as Mr. Pepper has done his work.

CIRCUIT COURT NOTES.

Judge Perry decided to postpone sentence of Kapea and Kalo until next Monday morning when Mr. Robertson, counsel for defence, will have returned. Judge Hitchcock is hearing the argument on the contest of the will of Joseph Lazarus in the Court of Probate. Both judges of the First Circuit are disqualified. The second annual accounts of the trustees of the Charles R. Bishop trust fund were filed by the treasurer, J. O. Carter, yesterday. Petition was made for judgment by

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.,
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the defendant in the Long vs. Cornell case. Costs are fixed at \$13. Judge Perry was hearing the case of Kwong Lee Wai vs. Ching Sai yesterday. Judge Stanley heard the case of the Republic vs. Kaillikea, for larceny in the first degree. This case was brought down from Molokai. A verdict for \$957 has been rendered Frank F. Porter in his case against the Hawaiian Pork Packing Company. Exception was taken to the verdict and notice filed of a motion for new trial.

New Magistrate.

The Cabinet yesterday endorsed the selection of Zero Kakina to be District Magistrate at Kawaihau, Kauai, in place of David Kua, deceased. Kakina is a bright young man whose home is at Lahaina. He is the son of a former judge and himself has been a police officer for some time.

Tired

Without exertion, weak, weary and depressed. This is the pitiable condition of thousands at this season. It is due to impoverished blood. The vital fluid has become loaded with impurities and depleted in quality. It leaves the system

Weak

Because the blood is the means nature provides for supplying nerves, organs and tissues with nourishment, and health and vigor cannot be expected when the blood is thin and impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this weakness, because it enriches the blood. It cures

Nervous

Troubles by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and gives refreshing sleep. If you want to feel well you must have pure blood. You may have pure blood and good health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its unequalled record of cures has won the first place among medicines. Get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 50c.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

TIMELY TOPICS

DECEMBER 8, 1897.

XMAS PRESENTS.

COLD IN THE CHEST is by many people considered inconvenient.

The great majority however, ourselves included, know from experience that a cold chest is one of the greatest blessings known to mankind, especially in this climate where butter, after a few minutes exposure to the air, resembles oil, and where meat is unsatisfactory, unless cooked immediately on its receipt from the butcher.

We have just received a line of **NEW REFRIGERATORS** in many sizes, and also **ICE CHESTS**, from the smallest size made to those suitable for the country districts where ice is delivered every ten days or so.

We don't need to talk much on the subject, because everyone knows the Refrigerator is a domestic necessity, and as the prices are quite low, now is the time to invest in one.

Another home necessity is a **Good Sewing Machine.**

Of course almost all homes are already possessed of a so-called Sewing Machine, but about the only work they do properly is to spoil material and play the mischief with one's health and temper.

The "Wertheim" Triplex Stitch Sewing Machine is a perfect, easy running and handsome article, or if a hand power machine is preferred we recommend the "Victoria." Both are right "up to date" in improvements and by reason of the reduced prices we are experiencing quite a run upon them.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
286 FORT ST.

IN THE DIM PAST

"Mother" Rice Tells of Workers
of Long Ago.

WHEN THE TASKS WERE T

Early Days at Punahou—Marcia
Smith—A Glowing Tribute to
Miss Ogden—Letters.(Paper of "Mother" Rice read at a
meeting of the Woman's Board of
Missions in the lecture room of
Central Union Church, Honolulu,
December 7, 1897).

"And I entreat thee also, true yoke-fellow, help those women which labored with me in the gospel, with Clement also, and with other my fellow laborers, whose names are in the book of life."

The exhortations and the commands of Scripture come down the ages just as appropriate and binding as when first given.

In looking over the records of our missions I am surprised at the number of unmarried workers and their labors are not in vain. Not long since the wife of a missionary who had been long in China wrote to me, asking me to unite with her in prayer that more single ladies might be sent in place of some who were so worn by the labors as to be obliged to leave, and also to give thanks for the zeal and success of others. So with joy I welcomed recently three young ladies bound to China, equipped with the knowledge of medicine as well as other preparation.

And should we not also remember the women on Hawaii who have done and are doing so much for the gospel of Christ? Let us remember them in our prayers and in words of cheer. I will not give names but we will not forget the one who gives her life to Hawaiian work. Then two stations in lonely places are held by the daughters of deceased parents who had labored long in those places. Then there is a great work done by teachers and women throughout the Islands. A Hawaiian pastor said to me "the teacher at my place is a very good woman, she helps me all the time." Then quite a host of women are working in Sunday Schools and caring for the sick and poor and strangers.

Others we will remember who have passed on. It is pleasant to bring to notice my very kind friend and associate for eight years at Punahou—Marcia Smith. We were workers when Punahou was in poverty and board was given at one dollar a week. The family used to number 25 or 30 with many guests from the mission. We all sat at one table in the long dining room. The kitchen was not connected with the house and the walk to it was unprotected from the trade winds. Within the kitchen was a fire place with its old fashioned crane and many kettles and the heavy bake-kettle. And at one kitchen was a fire place with its old fashioned crane and many kettles and the heavy bake-kettle. And at one side of the fire place was a large brick oven which once heated thoroughly would give three turns of food, first bread and meat, then pies and gingerbread, and then brown bread and beans or pudding which were ready for the next day. Miss Marcia Smith, having great strength, especially of hand and arm, and never thinking of herself, endured the toil, working all day and often spending her evenings doctoring the hurt feet of the barefoot boys and binding up their wounds. In those days we talked of "help" not a "cook." A servant who could get a meal without the care of the home-maker was very rare. Punahou was a little farm; we raised vegetables in their season, had cows to furnish milk and a small supply of butter, raised chickens, had eggs and pigs. Miss Smith would take the trouble of making sausages though one of the boys who found her thus employed said to her, "My mother never makes sausages; she says she cannot with six boys;" but Miss Smith never spared herself to make the most palatable food her scant resources would permit. In a letter to a mother of one of the boys she writes: "I am quite discouraged about writing. There are so many ways to turn, such a multiplicity of cares, such an endless variety of interruptions, such ceaseless causes of anxiety and uneasiness that the effort is almost in vain to fix my mind on any train of thought long enough to express clearly a single idea," but she was the only one to teach singing and tried hard to have a regular reading of history with the boys on some evenings, and was an earnest teacher in Bible principles. She was hasty of speech and firmly believed in discipline and obedience; yet she was ceaseless in her efforts for the good of others. Perhaps Punahou owes her existence to her self sacrifice though she was a Martha, not a Mary, but Jesus loved Martha. She left the work with reluctance, being called to the care of a very infirm mother who lingered many years. Her own life also was prolonged in great weakness to the age of 90 years.

I cannot give exact dates but in the first of the fifties, while our home was at Punahou, on our way to church on Sabbath morning, a friend came to us with the sad intelligence that an acquaintance had died suddenly during the night. The deceased was a mother, leaving five children unprotected for. The lady was here for health and the

husband at the Coast. In those days a trained nurse was unknown and no person was available to care for the children, had there been means for payment. As we talked over plans light broke in upon us when we were told Miss Ogden would adopt the two little girls of six and eight and bring them up together. I said it would be a great care and the reply came, "Miss Ogden has a heart large enough to take in every motherless child." Then the expense was answered by the remark that "Miss Maria Ogden has a patrimony which will help in their support." That evening the children were all in homes and the young girls sheltered, trained, educated, were as daughters in her home until homes of their own claimed them, where they are blessings. Already a daughter of Hawaii, whose parents were missionaries in Marquesas, had her care and the three had equally the loving help which was never heralded, and the silent, unobtrusive woman had the reward she sought, and a great reward is hers now in the care one foster-sister gives to another.

Through the kindness of my friend, Miss Chamberlain, I have several letters written by Miss Ogden to Miss Patten, a very dear friend and fellow voyager from the States. Miss Patten, afterwards Mrs. Chamberlain, preserved these letters written to her in 1827 and '28. They are too long to be given in full, but I have tried to glean from them items of interest. We have in them the secret of her power, a walk with God. Toward all her associates she expresses a great regard and often writes of kindness received from them. She writes: "I am studying the language, translating Christ's sermon on the mount. At first I found it very difficult. Being anxious to learn and not improving as fast as I wished, I almost despaired and retired to my room to weep over my inability, and for the moment thought 'What if I never acquire the means of being useful to this people; if so, I better have remained at home.' I began, however, to reflect that I was doing wrong to give way to such feelings, renewed my application to the Throne of Grace for assistance and found relief. I daily make it a subject of prayer and desire to be thankful that I have reason to hope that my prayers are heard. I have since applied myself with renewed diligence and am quite encouraged with the proficiency I make." Again she writes: "My dear sister, how consolatory is the fact that a Throne of Grace is always acceptable. In all our trials, in all our difficulties we may look to our Heavenly Friend for that assistance, direction, strength and consolation which we may need. Let us endeavor to place a firm, unshaken reliance on all His most precious promises. Let them encourage us to go forward with an untiring zeal in that glorious cause which we have espoused." "Today," she writes, "we were introduced to the King, Kamehameha III. He is certainly an interesting youth. May he become a wise and pious ruler. Though we were surrounded in every sense to the word by great people" (The stature of some of the chiefs, even when I came to the Islands in 1841, was most noticeable. Gov. Adams of Hawaii was so massive that he seemed to move like an elephant and Paki was immense. Once when he came to Punahou the little children watched his appearance and whispered to each other "Can he get through the door?" John Young though smaller, was very grand in appearance), "and Kaahumanu was among them with two of her sisters, but my thoughts seemed preoccupied with the time when I hoped we would see the King of kings, face to face and behold His glory. That passage in Scripture brought sweet consolation to my soul: 'Mine eyes shall see the King in His beauty.' Oh, my sister, these are delightful anticipations. Let them animate our drooping spirits and strengthen us for approaching trials. I feared the visit would take my hour of retirement and felt unwilling to relinquish the precious opportunity, but all left soon after tea."

Again she writes to her friend "The Sabbath morning passed pleasantly and profitably. Rev. Mr. Green preached from the text 'I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ.' At supper company came. I cannot yet and hope I never shall feel reconciled to the sacred hours of the Sabbath being broken in upon by visitors. I sought my quiet room where I spent the greater part of the evening. I thought of one sentence in your letter and from experience could also say 'How sweet to be alone with God.' The evening was most delightful, the moon was shining in full effulgence, everything around calculated to calm and compose the mind and excite devotional feelings. I looked up to the heavens and thought of these lines 'this is my home and portion fair; my treasure and my heart are there.' Oh, my friend, what are all the pleasures and vanities of this world compared with an hour such as this. The cross of Christ is my only refuge, my only hope, the precious blood which was shed on Calvary. The Saviour appears in all his winning forms of mercy and every dark cloud disappears."

Miss Ogden seemed for a few years to find her work in the family of missionaries. In the family of Mr. Richards of Lahaina, she was a tower of strength. Mrs. Richards was a delicate lady with several children. Miss Ogden quietly, with good sense, assumed burdens which enabled Mr. Richards to go on with translations and other missionary work. She was spoken of in the family with reverence and love as one who never seemed to say or do anything one would wish otherwise, and in gratitude the lamb of the flock was given her name. Naturally slow to wrath, not hasty of speech, she even avoided the appearance of faults. But there came a time when this work in mission families was no longer needed. Innocent children were not safe so close to heathen life. Mr. and Mrs. Richards went with their children to the States and nearly all the older children of the missionary families went also. After this great change Miss Ogden devoted her life to Hawaiian girls. A boarding school was established, in which she labored with such success that Rev. Mr. Arm-

strong once said to me "In my travels around the Islands, I can tell by their homes the pupils of Miss Ogden."

Her letters pass from 1828 to 1840 and tell of the school of '46, of her hopes and fears. After a vacation she writes, "I am restored to my pleasant home and privileged to engage in my usual routine of duties to my poor Hawaiian girls." She begs her friends to pray for them, that they may be Christians indeed. One, who met her in her vacation of 1850, speaks of her as being very cheery, enjoying a hearty laugh and taking a tender interest in the welfare of her young friends and helping forward their plans, thoughtful in many kindness to strangers. But time went on, her patrimony was nearly gone and, at the age of 82, a few homeless ones shared her care, one a daughter of the same Marquesan missionary.

After a day spent in errands of mercy, she turned her face homeward. On the street "the angel of death," that messenger from unseen lands, stayed her steps. The mortal was tenderly carried to her home; the immortal—did she not see the King in His beauty and meet many glorified through her labors and her prayers? "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man the things that God hath prepared for them that love Him." At the funeral the Rev. Mr. Frear read Isaiah 54, first verse, the estimate which God puts on such a life, "More are the children of the desolate than the children of the married life, saith the Lord."

STILL IN SESSION.

Maui Court Has Not Disposed of
All Its Cases.

MAUI, December 10.—Awana of Makawao has been acquitted of the charge of selling spirituous liquors without a license. In the case of Aloa of Pala charged with the same offense the jury disagreed.

Mrs. Edward has been giving entertainments recently in Wailuku, Spreckelsville and Lahaina to small audiences.

Spreckelsville plantation will start up grinding December 27th, probably. The estimated crop for next season is reported to be about 13,000 tons.

The U. S. S. Bennington arrived off Lahaina during the afternoon of the 9th and has been having target practice and adjusting her compasses.

The Makawao teachers held a meeting during the 8th.

The Lahaina ice plant is being removed to another locality on account of the water supply.

The Lahaina boys will give a concert in Hale Aloha at Lahaina during the evening of the 11th.

Mrs. H. G. Alexander is expected in Makawao on the 15th.

The cases remaining to be tried by the foreign jury at Lahaina are seven criminal and two civil and one mixed (civil).

Dr. Davidson of Lahaina will recuperate for two weeks longer on Lanai, Dr. Irving taking his position.

Senator W. Y. Horner has well-nigh recovered from a two months' illness. W. E. Reavis of Lahaina has been quite sick with grip but is now slowly recovering.

The Lahaina foreign jury is at present trying an opium-selling case.

The police department of Maui has offered \$300 for evidence leading to the conviction of the murderer of Mrs. Ah Chin.

There is southerly wind in localities.

Assessors At Work.

The island assessors are meeting daily now for a time to equalize for the approaching annual valuation. It is not expected that there will be any marked changes. Assessment blanks will soon be available and property returns are supposed to be made during the month of January. This is the law. Hundreds of owners fail to comply with it. The gentlemen attending the meetings are: Messrs. Shaw, Oahu; J. K. Farley, Kauai; Dickey, Maui; Austin, Hilo. Minister Damon is also a party to the conference.

Labor Permits.

Minister King, J. B. Atherton, Jas. G. Spencer, John Carden, Jos. Marsden and Secretary Wray Taylor attended the meeting of the Board of Immigration yesterday. The following Japanese permits were allowed, the men to arrive in about three months:

W. G. Irwin & Co.	200
Hackfield & Co.	210
Castle & Cooke	130
T. H. Davies & Co.	125
Brewer & Co.	100
Grinbaum & Co.	30
Total	795

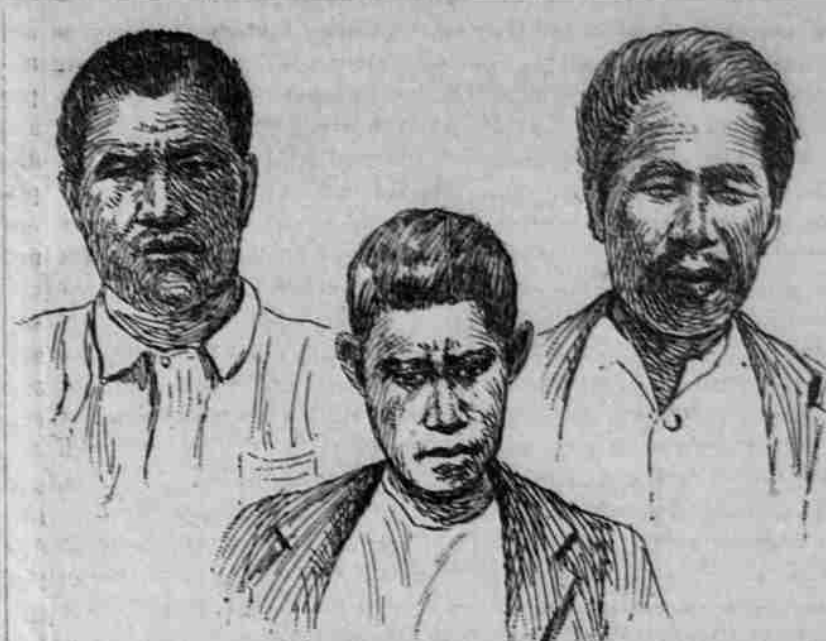
To Investigate Mange.

Dr. Shaw, the Government veterinarian, has been instructed by Minister King to proceed to Waimea, Hawaii, and investigate the cases of "mange" reported among young stock at that place. The veterinarian will leave by the Claudine today. In Mr. Shaw's absence his infirmary and practice will be looked after by Dr. Monsarrat, the Government Inspector.

The Cold Snap.

The nights continue to grow colder and unless there is a change soon previous low temperature records will be put to the blush. It is an actual fact that quite a few overcoats were worn about the streets last evening. The chill in the air kept at home a number of people who wanted to do shopping.

Mr. C. M. Dixon, a well known merchant of Pleasant Ridge, Fulton, Co., Pa., has a little girl who is frequently threatened with croup, but when the first symptoms appear, his wife gives her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



TOOK HUMAN LIFE.

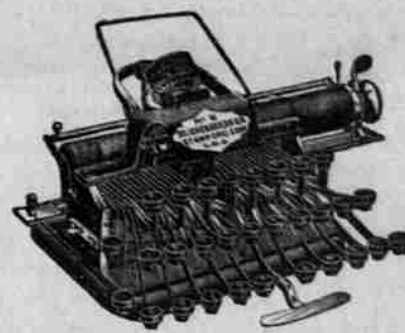
First in the group is Sagata Tsunikiichi, Japanese. He killed his wife and young child with a knife on Maui and is to be hanged March 25, 1898, in Honolulu. In the middle is Kamalo, a native, on trial at Lahaina, charged with killing a Chinese woman at Wailuku with a club and stones. He was seen approaching and leaving the house near which the crime was committed. On the right is Yosana, Japanese, to be hanged March 25, next in Honolulu. He stabbed to death the wife of a countryman at Lahaina.

WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR.

A practical, low-priced, portable,
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PRICE

\$35.00.



PRICE

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A machine that equals any of the high-priced ones in capacity and quality of work and excels them all in convenience. Weight of machine 6½ pounds. With case 10½ pounds. Send for catalogue.

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

F. C. ATHERTON, Agent.

LOCAL BRENTIES.

Makawili sugar mill starts grinding on Thursday.

The mercury is running down close to 70 deg. these nights.

A fire on Hakalan plantation Saturday destroyed 10 acres of cane.

Hawaiian bred mules, broken or unbroken, are offered for sale by P. R. Isenberg.

Kaumakapili chimneys are to be overhauled by Wray Taylor and Electrician Hoffman.

At the end of this school week there will begin a vacation to continue to the first week in next month.

The Lahaina court term calls back to Maui today Attorney-General Smith and Marshal A. M. Brown.

A dancing party will be given on New Year's Eve by Consul-General Haywood and Mrs. Haywood.

Judge E. G. Hitchcock is in town from Hilo on business and is warmly welcomed back to his old stamping ground.

The Executive Council is framing several bills to be presented to the Legislature when that body convenes in February.

Besides the usual fine line of jewelry, F. J. Kruger, the practical watchmaker of Fort street, is displaying some ladies' Waltham watches that are gems.

One of the L. S. Augst carrier pigeons let loose ten miles at sea off the Mauna Loa, returned to the loft. Nothing has been seen or heard of the other bird.

Archie Steele, of the Hilo Tribune, has been made an honorary member of the Honolulu Scottish Thistle Club, sharing such rank with the late Robert Louis Stevenson.

"Tom" Wall and "Fred" Macfarlane, city business men who have been looking after the interests of their respective firms in Greater Hilo, are on deck in Honolulu once more.

Chas. L. Wight, president of the Wilder Steamship Company, has returned from Maui, whither he journeyed early in the week on business for the transportation company.

It is reported from Kamehameha that "millions" of worms are feeding on the grass at that place. This is the worm for which Professor Koebele is to bring an exterminator.

A gentleman from Hawaii who was warmly welcomed to the capital Friday was Archie Steele, at present business manager of the Hilo Tribune. While here he was foreman of the Star and was a prominent member of the Scottish Thistle Club.

On the last trip of the Moana she took over 8,000 letters. She sailed at 4 o'clock and the Doric which sailed two hours later carried over 1,200 which had accumulated in the Post Office during the time elapsing between the departures of the two boats. The Aztec sailing Saturday had ten bags of mail matter from this port making a total of 66 bags of mail sent to the Coast inside of three days.

"A Word to the Wise" Etc.

SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS,

AT THOS. G. THURM'S

Up-Town Book Store,

Is replete with its usual fine assortment of HOLIDAY GOODS, selected with knowledge of the special tastes of many Christmas buyers. The fine display made on opening day is "the talk of the town," and the favorable impression followed by liberal selections, indicate that certain lines of Attractive Novelties may not suffice for the season's needs, since "first come are first served."

The array of DOLLS and Dolls' Sundries; TOYS, new and varied; GAMES and BLOCKS in variety; WAGONS, BARROWS, VELOCIPEDS, DOLL CARRIAGES and other wheel goods.

XMAS CARDS, CALENDARS and BOOKLETS; new and desirable.

BOOKS for children, young and old; Stylish Papeteries.

CREPE TISSUE PAPER, including the new "Dresden" patterns.

Rumpp's finest LEATHER GOODS in Purses, Card Cases, Belts and Bags, Dressing, Bicycle and Writing Cases, Blotters, Inkstands, Shaving Pads, Etc., with Sundry Novelties in Ryaline Baskets and Trays and Silk Cushions, Handkerchief Cases, Etc., for the Boudoir, together with new Office and Library Stationery Supplies faintly outline this Season's Supply.

Wise buyers make early selections, thereby securing choice of stock and avoiding disappointment and a crowding rush at the last of the Season.

All orders entrusted to us are desired to be as explicit as possible, to which faithful attention will be given.

THOS. G. THURM

Stationer, Etc.

HONORS FOR HAWAII.

At the Eastman Photographic Competition held at London, England, in October, where thousands of contestants had sent their finest specimens in photography, honors were conferred to our home artist, D. HOWARD HITCHCOCK, who succeeded in capturing a prize in Class A, which is no small compliment to Mr. Hitchcock, as the contributors included many well known artists from all parts of the world.

Many people seem to think that film exposure in this climate does not compare favorably with colder climates. The awarding of the prize to a Hawaii contestant ought to be sufficient proof to show that equally as fine if not a superior negative can be obtained in this climate as any other.

We have a copy of the picture that captured the prize in our window. Call and gaze at it.

OUR STOCK OF PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS IS NOW COMPLETE.

For a Christmas Gift nothing is more useful and interesting than a Kodak. We have all kinds at from \$3.00 upwards.



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ALL OF REFORM

Research Club Discusses Municipal Politics.

NEW YORK'S NEW CHARTER

A Clear Synopsis of It—Remarkable Power Given the Mayor—Parks and Playgrounds.

There was much entertaining talk on municipal reform and municipal politics at the home of Rev. D. P. and Mrs. Hinkle last evening. There was an unusually good attendance of members of the Young Men's Research Club. Attorney Phillip L. Weaver spoke upon the charter of Greater New York and as well read the paper of Andrew Adams, on City Parks and Playgrounds. The discussion followed about of reform, and was kept up for a couple of hours. Among those who offered views were Professors Homer and Ingalls of Punahou, Professor French of Punahou Preparatory, W. A. Lewis, Attorney Peterson, Mr. Pond, Rev. Dr. Hinkle, Mr. Hobson, W. C. Parks, H. D. Johnson and others. Opinions expressed were diverse. Some thought that municipal politics should be non-partisan, others that the parties should be purified. Some believed that New York City had made a mistake in electing Van Wyck, others that Low would have been a calamity. There was unanimity on the subject of recreation grounds for children of cities and it is proposed that the city devise a definite plan for Honolulu. Following is the synopsis of the charter of Greater New York as read from the Argument by Mr. Weaver. What was considered most remarkable was the great power vested in the Mayor. He has more to say relatively than the President of the United States, has even more authority than the Emperor of Germany.

Mayor Van Wyck, of Greater New York, will have more effective control over the affairs of the city than President McKinley has over the affairs of the nation. He will control, through his unequalled power of appointment and removal, an army of between 25,000 and 30,000 office-holders. His direct appointees will number more than 240, and their aggregate annual salaries will exceed half a million dollars. These appointees of the mayor will appoint 12,500 office-holders, with salaries aggregating more than \$4,000,000, besides an undetermined number of minor officials.

The charter of Greater New York goes further in concentrating the executive power in the mayor than any similar instrument that has heretofore been adopted. It divides the city into five boroughs—Manhattan, including that portion of the present city south of the Harlem River; the Bronx, including the portion north of the Harlem and East Rivers; Brooklyn, comprising the present city of that name; Queens, comprising the portion of Queens County outside of Brooklyn and inside of the city limits; and Richmond, covering Staten Island. There will be a municipal assembly of two houses, representing these boroughs. Each borough will have a local legislative board provided for by a borough president elected for four years.

In the executive department of the city, the mayor and controller are elected. The general executive administration will be in a number of executive departments, the heads of which are to be appointed by the mayor. The two most important of these executive boards are the board of public improvements and the board of estimate and apportionment. The former board will be composed of the mayor, controller, the presidents of the several boroughs, and the following nine appointees of the mayor: the president, corporation counsel, and the commissioners of water supply, highways, street-cleaning, sewers, bridges and public buildings, lighting, and supplies. The borough presidents have no voice in the board, except as to matters relating to their respective boroughs. Thus the mayor, through his appointments, controls three-fifths of the board. Public improvements must be authorized by an ordinance of the municipal assembly and approved by the board of public improvements before it is lawful for any department to proceed with the work. The board thus exercises a veto power, but has no power of initiative without the consent of the legislative department.

The board of estimate and apportionment is composed of the mayor, controller, president of the council, and the following two appointees of the mayor: the corporation counsel and the president of the department of taxes and assessments. Here again the mayor controls three-fifths of the board. This board makes the annual budget of the amounts required by the various departments of the city. The municipal assembly may reduce any of the appropriations so fixed, but may not increase any of the amounts or insert any new items. The mayor has power to veto any reductions, and, unless such veto is over-ruled by a five-sixths vote of the municipal assembly, the amount fixed by the board of estimate and apportionment will stand as a part of the budget.

These are the most important executive boards, but they do not begin to cover the power vested in the mayor. In the department of finance, the controller, or auditor, is elected, but the chamberlain, or treasurer, is appointed by the mayor, as are two commis-

sioners of accounts who periodically examine the receipts and disbursements as shown in the offices of the controller and chamberlain and report the financial condition to the mayor. The law department is under the control of the corporation counsel, appointed by the mayor. The police commissioners, fire commissioners, and art commissioners are appointed by him. In the department of taxes and assessments he appoints the president and four commissioners.

In the department of education the mayor appoints the 21 members of the school board for Manhattan and Bronx, 45 for Brooklyn, and nine each for Richmond and Queens. He appoints three commissioners of public buildings, three health commissioners, three commissioners of docks, three commissioners of public charities, one commissioner of correction, three civil-service commissioners, six commissioners of municipal statistics and the chief of the bureau, one commissioner of jurors for Manhattan and Bronx, and the sealers and inspectors of weights and measures. In the judicial department seven justices of the municipal court, 24 city magistrates, ten justices of the court of special sessions, and 63 marshals are appointed by the mayor.

It is evident from this brief review of the mayor's power of appointment that his power is more autocratic than that ever before exercised by the chief executive officer of any city. His power of removal is as absolute and unqualified as that of appointment. He may remove even the elective borough presidents, but in this case his action must be approved by the governor of the State. He has also a veto power on all acts of the municipal assembly, and a two-thirds vote of both houses is necessary to pass a measure over his veto, unless it be a measure involving the expenditure of money, the creation of a debt, the levying of an assessment, or the granting of a franchise. Under the constitution the mayor has also the unusual power of a qualified veto on acts of the State legislature relating to the city. Such autocratic powers, when exercised by an ideal mayor, would unquestionably secure good government, but city government is a practical question and not one of abstract theory, and it will be interesting to observe how Mayor Van Wyck, owing his nomination and election to Tammany Hall, will exercise these powers.

STILL UNKNOWN

Thousands of Square Miles of Territory.

Vast Tracts Waiting For Explorers Many Islands In Pacific And Atlantic.

While the population of the world is increasing, while the history of the Christian era contains the details of a succession of discoveries of new lands, of colonizations, there are thousands of square miles of territory remaining unexplored, almost undiscovered. Much of this land lies almost in the path of civilization and of commerce. The New York Tribune says that the story of Dr. Sven Hedin's travels in unknown lands, as told by a writer in The Pittsburgh Dispatch, doubtless astonished a great many people who imagined that practically all of the earth's surface is now known to civilization. There was something strange about the narrative. To speak of four years' traveling in unknown lands in the heart of Asia seemed like a fairy story. But it is nothing of the kind. Dr. Hedin's story is altogether probable, and the field is still large in Asia, and will be for many years to come.

Few people realize how much undiscovered country there is still on the globe. In spite of the efforts of Livingstone, Stanley, Baker, Vambery, Andree and all the others, the opportunity for exploration is still extensive. It would not be extravagant to say that at least 20,000,000 square miles of unclaimed lands yet remain to be mapped and described by the inquisitive traveler. Though exploration is steadily in progress in all quarters of the globe, there is still a big field left, and many a dreaming school boy of the present day will yet achieve fame among the world's map makers.

The traveler in Asia has yet to map nearly 200,000 square miles of that continent. In central parts we know nothing of the extravagant fairs of native pilgrims. There may be peoples in these interior countries unheard of by civilization, as there are certainly geographical peculiarities of which we know nothing.

The same may be said, and with considerable more emphasis, of Africa, North and South America, Australia and the Pacific Islands. Millions of square miles remain to be uncovered in Africa, America and Australia, and not a year goes by but that some hitherto unknown island of the Pacific is added to the list, and many more remain.

Many a tourist in Europe this last season has heard for the first time, as he sailed past Gibraltar, that beyond the range of mountains that extends along the coast of Morocco there is a land that has never been trodden by the explorer. The information seems all the more strange when it is realized that the most civilized people the world has had have been sailing along this same rock bound coast ever since the days of the Phoenicians. Less than a score of miles from the pathway of civilization several thousand years old,

and yet unknown. It may be all the more surprising to know that it is not ten years since a big lake was discovered in the heart of the Pyrenees, the mountain chain dividing Spain from France, and in the heart of Europe, one might say.

What do we know of Africa? Nothing but in a general way. The explorers have not gone far away from the river courses. We can follow fairly well on the map now the courses of the Congo and the Zambesi, and locate approximately the long, mysterious course of the Nile. But the geographers have little or nothing with which to fill up the white spaces in Central Africa. Some travelers are gradually breaking their way into the interior country, and the next few years will yield many valuable and interesting discoveries; but the field is still large for those with the ambition to travel in unknown countries.

The most important work of the future African explorer will be to study the various races and map out the hydrographic features. There are dozens of native tribes presenting characteristics interesting to the ethnologists. We need more information than we have of the tree dwellers of Shari, the dwarf tribes of the Congo, the Baluba and the remarkable Bachillange, who are already on the high road to civilization.

Examine the latest maps of Western and Central Africa and you will see great districts without a mark or sign of the geographers. The great rivers seem without tributary streams. This is in no sense a peculiarity. The tributaries are there. Their absence from the maps is the most effective presentation of the fact that they are not yet mapped out or explored. There is a whole world of unexplored country to the north, south, east and west of the wonderful Congo.

It is merely a theory that these districts are the richest in the world for the farmer and scientist. It is certain that gold, silver and precious gems are plentiful. That the climate is fitted to the production of temperate zone fruits and plants is yet to be decided. There is work for the husbandman, the mineralogist, the anthropologist and the archaeologist as well as the topographer. At least 5,000,000 square miles of unknown country, an area larger by one-half than the total area of the United States, is waiting the scientist's visit to Africa.

Strange tales come to us at intervals of a race of white people living in the far interior. No civilized man has ever reached their country, which is said to be on the skirts of a desert extremely dangerous to cross. Efforts made from time to time to reach these people have been repulsed by the fierce tribes surrounding them. A Mahometan priest named Al Hadji saw one of the tribe some years since while on a pilgrimage to Mecca. Al Hadji described the man as being as white as any European he had ever met, with light hair and blue eyes. Who will find these people?

Australia is another great field for the explorer. Developments as strange and important as those attending the efforts of the African heroes may await the traveler on the continent of the Pacific. More than 2,000,000 square miles of unmapped and unknown country awaits the venturesome individual who shall endeavor to penetrate its wildernesses.

South America is also entitled to consideration. There are parts of it that are less known than any other in the world, not even excepting Africa or Australia. For some reason travelers have neglected the Southern Hemisphere. It is thought the unhealthy climates of the southern zone are responsible, but this scarcely explains the lack of knowledge concerning districts in the higher altitudes.

The result of Dr. von Steinen's trip up the Xingu tributary of the Amazon, the discoveries of new tribes and curious remains of earlier occupation, were sufficient to stimulate further energy in this direction. Not the least interesting would be particulars concerning the tribes of negroes, descendants of the Spanish slaves who escaped to the wilderness to found tribes more barbarous even than those from which they were taken in Africa.

The head waters of the Amazon, the interior of Brazil and Ecuador and even the Orinoco, are awaiting investigation. Results extremely important to mankind may be achieved from the exploration of these districts. It has only been a few years since we learned that Western Patagonia offers great opportunities to the cattle raiser, and that even cold, bleak Terra del Fuego, the "Land of Fire," is also adapted to sheep farming and other kinds of stock raising.

Even the sea is not without its opportunities. It is believed that many islands of the Pacific and lower Atlantic have never been visited by white men. This statement may be hard to believe, but there are many evidences of its truth. Within the last few years a group of islands hitherto unknown has been placed on the map to the northward of New Guinea. Two islands have also been added to those comprising the Bismarck Archipelago, and dozens of others in isolated positions are the revelations of recent days. Geographers estimate that at least 500,000 square miles of island territory remain to be explored, and when the matter is given thought the theory seems possible enough.

Take the interesting land of New Guinea as an example. Half as large as Alaska, and with a climate more conducive to successful exploration, it is still but little known, excepting along the principal water courses. New Guinea would be a veritable paradise for the explorer with a fondness for natural history. Its flora is among the most wonderfully diversified in the world, and it is as richly endowed with peculiar forms of animal, insect and bird life. The obstacle which has stood in the way of exploration in New Guinea has been its savage inhabitants. Though there are some peaceful tribes, many are still cannibals, who fiercely resent the encroachment of the stranger.

British America and Alaska are both largely unmapped. Any recent chart of either territory will present large spaces which, if not marked "unexplored," show by the absence of natural features that they are unknown to mapmakers.

In addition, there still remain the great Arctic and Antarctic fields. They are mentioned last because the fact of these icy regions of the north and south poles being unknown is patent to the school boy with his first geography. The advances of science in recent years make it possible that some of us may yet be pretty well informed regarding the physical peculiarities of these districts. Nevertheless, the obstacles are so great—they have defeated the most determined efforts for centuries—that there is no certainty of when or how the secrets of the polar regions may become known.

The individual with a taste for exploration may, indeed, find opportunity for the display of his talents not far from home. There is a number of districts in the Northwest and Southwest that are still unknown to the geographer. In Washington State is a district estimated to be 2,000 miles square that so far as known has never been visited by the foot of a white man. There are others of equal magnitude, and right within the boundaries of the United States.

Pali Road Works. Wm. Henry, of Kaneohe, who may be considered an authority on roads and road work, is one of the many men commending what is being done by the contractors at the Pali. He says that not only is good work being done, but that it is being pushed with all possible speed. The job may not be finished by the 20th, but it will not be much later when it can be opened to traffic. The bridge or culvert near the spring is now being built.

New Machinery. A new cane crusher and a heater lately made at the Honolulu Iron Works have been put in at the Pioneer plantation at Lahaina. This mill will commence grinding today and a crop of over 5,000 tons will be ready for shipment.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scabby Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter, from whatever cause arising.

This mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex. The Proprietor solicits orders to give it a trial to see its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing 12 times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DISTILLERS, LTD., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

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WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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HERE THEY ARE!

Just to hand per Bgtne.

W. G. Irwin:

Reed Chairs and Rockers,

EXTENSION TABLES, CHEFFONIERS, BOOKCASES.

We have chairs and tables of good quality, to hire for balls, parties or entertainments.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silestias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kamurans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sella Platos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 30), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates. Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

MORE OF CANTON

Foreign Settlement Fortified With Wall And Gates.

VISIT TO BUDDHIST TEMPLE

Public Execution Ground Exposed To View—Manufacture of Brocade.

(Special Correspondence.)

EDITOR P. C. A.—Each time we enter or leave the Foreign Settlement of Shamen, we pass through iron gates, opened for us by a policeman. In the Station House near by were displayed some pikes and blunderbusses. There are only about 150 resident foreigners, and it would be no difficult matter for an organized band of marauders to loot the settlement. Indeed, the history of the incoming and settling of foreigners in China is a history of fire and bloodshed.

We started out early this morning to take in the sights of the city. We had planned to remain till Monday morning, and then take the boat to Macao. But the boat is in the dry dock, and we had to return to Hong Kong by the afternoon boat today. But the night boats are as well adapted to the service as the day boats, fitted with ample rooms, electric lights and all the modern conveniences.

We had visited a Buddhist temple with much gilded carving, but with little else to give evidence of the hold Buddhist worship has on the masses of the people. The Chinaman economizes time and effort in attending to his religious duties, has his joss sticks before a dirty little image on the corner of the street. In the Temple of the Five Hundred Disciples, however, there is displayed a sight that attracts every tourist. At the head of the 500 disciples of Buddha, gilt wooden images begrimed with the dust of ages, stands the image of some foreigner, whom the guide introduced to us as "Marco Polo," the celebrated traveller from Europe in the Middle Ages. There is a temple also that bears his name in one of the suburbs of the city. A wooden effigy of a Chinese Emperor occupies a conspicuous place; and a many towered pagoda of white marble in miniature.

We were taken to the highest rampart on the Wall, whence we had a wonderful view of the city, enclosed within the six miles of walls. It seemed only one vast conglomeration of sheds with only two or three green trees above the square miles of roofing. On the walls were bastions, pierced for artillery service. We found there weather beaten cast iron cannon, of about the size of those on Puncbowell, and about as serviceable. Just outside of the walls were several tombs in Chinese style, of horse shoe shape, with a bench running around the inner circle, all cemented. We visited the so-called "City of the Dead," where rich people hire a room to lay away their friends, till a propitious day is found for interment. Mistakes are sometimes made as we saw in one room a coffin that had been buried twelve years and then exhumed, because its burial had brought bad luck in many successive deaths in the family. Wealth will show its "superfluity of naughtiness," or extravagance of haughtiness, even in death. We saw the coffin of the second wife of the Viceroy, which has cost \$12,000. It has been lacquered and lacquered, till the varnish is about three inches thick. The drip of the lacquer on the bench that upheld the coffin confirmed a part of the guide's account. The coffins are cylindrical, with three bulging heads. Before the curtains that hid the coffin of a young wife and mother, we saw the effigies of the servants, in the gayest robes of office, waiting upon her, as in life, with tobacco, tea, flowers, and so on.

The Examination Hall with its thousand cells was not open. In these close rooms thousands of students have been immured for two days, or till they prepare their papers to pass as of the first, second, or third degree; and in proportion to their literary skill and ability, secure some government appointment. Six or seven died as usual under the ordeal this year. The Hong Kong police arrested people for hawking about the streets the names of the successful candidates. It seems that one firm of Chinese gambling is to give a prize of \$1500 to the person whose list contains the most names of successful contestants. All gambling is strictly forbidden by Chinese law; but it is said that the most notorious gambling houses are close to the houses of magistrates.

We were taken to the Execution Ground. I had expected to see some enclosure where some proprietaries would be observed on so significant an occasion. Instead, we were led along side of some pottery rubbish, till of a sudden our guide stopped, and said, "This is the spot." A long bamboo pole with a shorter one across it near the top, leaned against the wall. Near its foot was a spot reddened with blood, where the day before a woman had been beheaded for poisoning some person. A man standing near picked up the woman's head and showed it to us. It is to be sent to the country town from which she came, as a warn-

ing to evil doers. The guide told us that, before she was beheaded, 24 pieces of flesh were cut off her living body.

We gladly left such a scene of horror to look in upon the weaving of silk brocade. It is impossible to conceive that such iridescent, golden, purple sheen could be manufactured in such a place with such rude machinery by such workmen. There were four looms in the dark den with its earthen floor. The looms were of the rudest possible construction. While a man washed the shuttles, changing them from one color to another with deft celerity, a boy on top of the loom pulled up a tangled mass of twine which mingled warp and wool in the marvelous product of artistic beauty and loveliness. At another loom a woman, with a full array of shuttles before her, was taking up one after another to pop through three threads only at a time. There was no pattern for these operators to follow, but the finished web showed what fine work, skill can do with the rudest implements.

The excessive value which the Chinese put upon jade as a personal ornament is like the superstitious medicinal value they attribute to ginseng. Again, the rudeness of the machinery with which small boys were cutting and polishing rings, bracelets, ear-rings, of this hard green stone, was a marvelous triumph of human ingenuity. And still another marvel was the way in which other small boys put the feathers of the king fisher upon silver filagree work. Ivory cutting with a fret saw, or with the smallest of chisels was another marvel of misplaced industry. Who but a Chinaman would pay \$350 for an elephant's tusk, or rhinoceros' horn, or a small part of one covered with carvings of birds and dragons and horsemen and warriors? And the embroidery, done entirely by the eye, while the hand passed the needleful of silk through till there stood forth some bird of gayest plumage, the sheen of the silk rivaling the feather in lustre and softness, was still another marvel of Chinese skill.

Yet again, as on the previous day, the most marvelous sight of all was the stream of humanity, continually flowing along in interchanging currents. What a variety of burdens they carried! What a variety and abundance of food tempted them! Pigs' heads, and feet, and sides, baked and raw, chopped and sawed and cut; duck ready for the spit, or brown and crisp from roasting in the oven; a goat's head with its short horns blackened, to bring them out in startling contrast with the whiteness of the skin; half of a dog, the whole carcass of a bat, with the claws on its feet; vegetables of numberless kinds; fruits in endless variety, peeled, sliced, quartered, or in its own natural covering; it seemed as if the great business of life was to buy or sell something to eat.

We compressed into one morning sights, and scenes that made it seem as if it were months since we set foot on Chinese soil, and yet it has been only three days. We engaged Susan and her boat to take us to visit Dr. Kerr's Hospital. In the forty years of his missionary labors he has built up a large establishment with manifold variety of Christian work. He had just returned from Peking, to which city he had been summoned to perform some surgical operation on some United States official; for his experience in doing what he has done for the sick and suffering Chinese has given him skill and renown throughout all China.

Susan's boat took us back to the Hong Kong steamer in time to make arrangements for our departure. We edged our way through hundreds of boats, the only home that 300,000 of the population of Canton ever know. The slipper boats are usually managed by a woman, who works at the scull with her baby on the floor tied by a rope around the waist, while the bamboo basket of chickens swings overhead, and the family meal of chopped vegetables and fish lies in readiness for meal time.

Canton, October 23, 1897.

That Tired Feeling AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

The cause is poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality. To overcome this, the blood needs to be enriched and vitalized, and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The cures it has worked, the men, women and children it has restored to health, are countless in number. One such experience is related by Mr. Robert Goodfellow, Mitcham, South Australia, as follows: "I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

in my family for years, and would not be without it. I used to suffer with boils and skin eruptions, attended with great lassitude and general debility. In fact, I was so ill that I could not attend to my business. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla I did so, and I am happy to say that the medicine restored me to perfect health. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in various complaints, and it has always proved effective. I can safely recommend it to sufferers as

The Best Blood Purifier

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS, IN SMALL GLASS PHIALS.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS.



INFANTILE LOVELINESS of the skin, scalp, and hair is assured by the use of CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, and restore them to a condition of health when affected by distressing, itching irritations and scaly eruptions, no other treatment is so pure, so safe, so speedy, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, assisted, when necessary, by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest and sweetest of emollients and skin cures.

For bad complexions, pimples, blotches, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching and scaly eruptions of the skin and scalp, and simple baby blemishes, it is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. "All about Baby's Skin," a 64-page book, post free.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

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FROM THE FACTORY

La Intimidad,
La Espanola,
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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

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THE MIRBLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD.
..... Sugar Machinery
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Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
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THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.
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Vapo-Cresolene
WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.
CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

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FOR Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss, Organdies

Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu. Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12. New linings for organdies just received.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

FORT STREET.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Holsts; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandlers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO. (Limited.)
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
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—AGENTS—

O. HUSTACE.
Wholesale and Retail Grocer
512 KING ST. TEL. 119.
Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

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Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Of Liverpool for MARINE.
Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896,

1- Authorized Capital—£3,000,000	£	s	d
Subscribed	2,500,000	0	0
Paid up Capital	687,500	0	0
2- Fire Funds	2,000,500	12	0
3- Life and Annuity Funds	9,006,102	2	8
	£12,954,102	14	8
Revenue Fire Branch	1,577,028	17	9
Revenue Life and Annuity	1,404,107	9	11
Branches	£2,981,136	7	8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COKE, Ltd.

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LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,500,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

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WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.
Run Life Insurance Company of Canada.
Scottish Union and National Union.
Room 18, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

IS STILL UNPAID

Capt. Tripp May Get Relief This Congress.

Brought 215 Shipwrecked Whalers
Safety into Port—Bark Arctic.
Saw Ships Burned.

Capt. A. N. Tripp of this city is one of many many men hoping that the Congress now in session at Washington will "do the right thing." The captain has at the capital of the United States a claim in proper form lodged a long time ago for service rendered some time since. It is a good thing for the captain's general health that he is not the butt of man to worry and waste away. Naturally he does confess to some anxiety, but he shows no outward sign of it. He remains reasonably sweet and the cheerfulness of his first few days remains with him faithfully and to the benefit of his numerous friends.

It was in 1871, when the projectors of the Centennial were beginning to realize that their enterprise would be something almost too big for Philadelphia, that Captain Tripp rendered the Stars and Stripes a signal service. He brought to Honolulu from the frozen North 215 men who had been shipwrecked in the whaling territory. They were well fed and well treated and the voyage was in a day or so more than a calendar month. Captain Tripp is the sort of a man who would willingly have done this work without any thought of reward, but others prevented him and received payment. The captain's account was a little delayed in reaching the auditor's office. However, it has been three times audited by the Senate, but not once yet has it been passed in the appropriation bill. He has every assurance that the year 1885 will see the long delayed promise of both senators and law makers made good.

Captain Tripp was North in the Hawaiian bark Arctic. He had been in the same sea in 1866 and knew precisely what to expect. Being forewarned by experience he made himself and crew and vessel safe and had with him a few others who were willing to take his advice. All the rest of the fleet, making a goodly bunch of barks from New Bedford and elsewhere was crushed—nothing else. It was about half a dozen vessels that did all the rescue work. Only Captain Tripp remains unpaid. He was interrupted when on a promising voyage and his loss of itself was heavy.

It was a big chapter in the whaling life of Captain Tripp to see the smoke arising from several American whaling vessels burned by the Confederate cruiser Alabama. The Hawaiian flag was safe from this terror of the whaling grounds. Captain Tripp warned four American masters who found safety in flight. They had seen the smoke from burning craft, but supposed that all was being made. He told them the truth and they made sail.

Home From China.

One passenger from Hong Kong by the S. S. China will be Mr. T. A. Lloyd, of this city, who has been in the colony over there ever since last February. Mr. Lloyd went out to China as the agent of the Pacific Immigration Company of Hawaii. A number of prominent business men of Honolulu are stockholders in the corporation. Chinese immigration to this place having been shut off by the Government, Mr. Lloyd has been recalled. He has written that his health has greatly improved during his absence. He will have a fine trip over on the China this voyage. As the vice-president of the Pacific Mail Company is aboard and wants to get into San Francisco several days ahead of Christmas if possible.

Collision Aftermath.

Capt. Bob Andrews of the Lehua which ran down the little steamer Kaia last week has been purged of all blame by her owners. He claims he had the right of way and that when he saw the accident was about to happen he put his helm hard down and reversed the engines. The Lehua was not even scratched by the contact.

In Interest of Forests.

W. M. Giffard, John F. Hackfeld and Prof. Walter Maxwell were with a majority of the Cabinet for an hour or more yesterday discussing forestry measures. This conference was the result of a sentiment aroused by the reading of a paper by W. M. Giffard at the recent meeting of the planters. Suggestions were made for a systematic study of the forestry situation by an expert and for measures for the preservation and increase of trees.

Papirus and Scripture.

One of the most interesting addresses heard in the Central Union Church for a long time was delivered by the Rev. D. P. Birnie, last evening to a large congregation. He made a comparison of some papirus records recent-

ly found by the Egyptian Exploration Society and the Bible as it is read today. Rev. Mr. Birnie had been over the ground of which he spoke but a few years ago, and this fact increased the value of his remarks. He explained the text to which a bit of papirus was put before being accepted, which must be wrong on account of the great number of forgeries. There was special music, including a violin solo by Prof. J. W. Yarnsley.

N. G. H. Camp Fire.

At the meeting of the officers of the First Regiment at the Bungalow last evening it was decided to have a National Guard reunion and camp fire at the drill shed on the 30th day of this month. The following committee of ways and means was appointed: Lieut.-Col. McLeod, Maj. Jones, Maj. McCarthy, Capt. Ashley, Capt. Smith. This event has been looked forward to for a long time by a large number of the officers and men and every effort will be made to have an enjoyable evening.

James Made A Purchase.

Snow cottage, on the premises of the Hawaiian hotel, is the property of T. K. James. The purchase was made from Jas. F. Morgan and E. S. Cunha two months ago. This is one of the investments made by Mr. James when he accepted the management of the hotel and decided to locate in Honolulu permanently. Since leaving the Hawaiian Mr. James is working out a new hotel scheme and Snow cottage may figure in the general plan.

He's A Flyer.

Hardy Downing is one of the fast Coast wheel riders who may perform here during the next season at Cyclo-mere. He recently went for the third of a mile record on the San Jose track. To the surprise of all he made the distance in 6:25 2-5. Downing is a giant of twenty and is very well liked by all. Downing was the amateur king for two years and was second to Sharrick in the championship contest at Sacramento.

Pacific Officers.

At a regular meeting last evening, officers as follows were chosen by Pacific Lodge No. 883, A. F. and A. M.: R. W. M.—N. E. Gedge. S. W.—W. Austin Whiting. Treas.—W. O. Atwater. Sec.—H. H. Williams.

Other officers are to be appointed. The date for installation has not yet been chosen. St. John's day will be used for that purpose by Hawaiian Lodge No. 21.

A Fine Residence.

The framework for the new Halstead residence in Makiki is now in place. It furnishes the sight of the outline for what will no doubt be one of the best homes in that section of elegant abiding places. It will be a very large house as residences go here and will be finished with a view to comfort for those who are to occupy it.

Commandery Officers.

Honolulu Commandery No. 1, K. T., on Friday evening elected the following officers: Resident Commander—H. E. Cooper. Grand Master—A. F. Giffard. Captain General—C. B. Wood. Treasurer—David Dayton. Recorder—W. G. Ashley. Senior Warden—J. F. Clay. Junior Warden—C. B. Cooper.

To Pull For \$1,000.

Late vs. Waiuku (Main) will be the tag-of-war beating records if it comes off. Late has accepted the challenge of the Waiuku boys to pull for \$1,000 a side, if the Maui giants will journey on to Honolulu and then over the Pull to the next settlement beyond Kaneohe.

Chapel Organ.

The new pipe organ being built for the Kamehameha chapel by the John Bergstrom & Sons Organ Manufacturing Co. will probably arrive here early in January. It will take about two weeks to set it up in the chapel, and will be a fine instrument.

New Maps.

M. D. Monsarrat, the surveyor, has just received from California, a supply of maps of the city of Honolulu reduced from the former large size to 1x1. They are most handy for small offices and can be sent away with ease. There are quite a number of the larger maps still left.

After hearing some friends continuing

praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Peck of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

"Penny wise"—use "cheap"

baking powder.

"Pound foolish"—get sick.

A. Scilling & Company
San Francisco

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

WHARF AND WAVE.

The outgoing Australia will not have a heavy passenger list.

The Gunboat Beaufort is expected back from Lahaina any day now.

The marines from the Baltimore, under Captain Berryman were ashore for usual Monday drill yesterday forenoon.

The Makoe reports sugar in the warehouses at the following places—Kilauea, 900 bags; Waimea, 500 bags; Lihue, 2,500 bags; Keala, 1,500 bags and at Hanalei, 8,000 bags of paddy on beach.

The Kinan will follow the Kaala on the dry dock and the Helene will make the Claudine's run on the Maui route. The Claudine will take the Kinan's place and will leave for Hilo Tuesday morning.

The Am. bark R. P. Rithet, Thompson, 23 days from San Francisco arrived yesterday. She reports head wind all the way. She had six passengers aboard. She docked and is discharging at Iririgard wharf.

The Am. bk. Fresno, Capt. E. R. Underwood arrived yesterday before noon after a 34 day trip from the Sound with 1,000 M. feet of lumber for Lewers & Cooke. She docked and is discharging at Wilder's wharf.

The Department of State received from the British Government through their Embassy at Washington, D. C., November 19, medals for the mate, cook and two seamen of schooner Geo. S. Buntwell, of Gloucester, in recognition of services rendered to the shipwrecked crew of British steamer Warwick, which went ashore near Grand Manan about a year ago.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal. By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

BORN.

ROSS—In Honolulu, H. L. December 13, 1897, to the wife of Geo. C. Ross, a son.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
U. S. S. Baltimore, Commander Dyer, San Francisco, November 7.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include Coasters.)
Haw. bk. Nuuanu, Joesslyn, N. Y., November 12.

Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Colly, Laysan Island, October 15.

Am. ship Tillie E. Starbuck, Curtis, Newcastle, October 23.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, Port Townsend, November 3.

Br. bk. Iredale, Plunkett, Liverpool, November 6.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco, November 13.

Nor. ship Drammen, Andersen, Newcastle, N. W. S., November 13.

Am. bk. Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco, November 23.

Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco, December 4.

Am. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, from San Francisco, December 7.

P. M. S. S. Barracotta, Irvine, from Nainai, December 7.

Bkt. Irigard, Schmidt, San Francisco, December 9.

Am. bk. Fresno, Underwood, Puget Sound, December 12.

Am. bk. R. P. Rithet, Thompson, San Francisco, December 13.

Am. bk. A. W. Spiers, Godett, New York, December 13.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, December 10.

Stmr. Waiialeale, Gregory, from Lahaina.

Stmr. Noean, Pederson, from Hamakua and Maui.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kaula.

Stmr. Kinan, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.

Saturday, December 11.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kaula ports.

Stmr. Mokohi, Bennett, from Molokai, Maui and Lanai.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Sunday, December 12.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kaula ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Hamakua and Oahu ports.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, December 10.

Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, for Kaena Point.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Waialeale, Puukia and Mokuleia.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Hamakua.

Stmr. Waiialeale, Gregory, for Kaula.

Kilauea Hou, Wier, for Olowalu, Oahu, Kaula and Laupahoehoe.

Haw. stmr. Aztec, Cattaritch, for San Francisco.

Saturday, December 11.

Stmr. Noean, Pederson, for Lahaina.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Kaula.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Nawiliwili and Hanalei.

Stmr. Waiialeale, Gregory, for Kaula and Elele.

Stmr. Mokohi, for Kaunakakai and way ports.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, for Nawiliwili (passengers only), Kaula, Elele, Hanalei, Makaweli, Waimea and Kaula.

Stmr. Helene, Freeman, for Lahaina, Kaula, Kaula, Hana, Hamoa, Kilauea and Paahau, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kihel, Makana, Mahukona, Kaula, Pepeekeo, Onomea, Papakou, Hilo and Pohokiki, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Andrews, for Kaula, Laupahoehoe, Hakalau, Honoumuli and Pookumani, at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Puukia, Mokuleia, Kilauea and Hanalei, at 9 a. m.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kaula, at 4 p. m.

Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Colby, for San Francisco about noon.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per stmr. Kinan, from Hawaii and Maui ports, December 10—C. L. Wright, A. C. Steele, F. Macfarlane, T. E. Wall, W. S. Wise, Mrs. R. Lishman and child, W. J. Kane, H. C. Austin, A. Potemkin, N. J. Pohmere, P. McMahon, Ah Hup, J. M. Horner, Miss Alice Horner, Miss Annie Horner, C. Johnson and wife, A. Black, A. Kaana, Dr. R. D. Bond, Miss N. Hind, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. C. E. Kemper and two children, Geo. J. Campbell, William Mutch and 54 deck passengers.

From Waimea, per stmr. James Makee, December 9—Mrs. Blacksted, Mr. Page, Capt. Curtis and 11 deck.

From Lahaina, per stmr. Waiialeale, December 9—C. McKay, Carpenter C. Johnson and 54 deck passengers.

From Maui, per stmr. Claudine, December 11—G. P. Wilder and wife, Miss M. Chillingworth, C. W. Dickey and wife, C. Creighton, P. Neumann, J. P. Cooke, J. M. Kaneakua, S. Ah Mi, H. S. Townsend, J. G. Hair, W. H. Crozier, Jno. Campbell, M. S. Decker, Mr. Edwards and wife, T. P. Kurota, W. O. Smith, C. H. Dickey, D. Macrea and 42 deck.

From Kaula, per stmr. W. G. Hall, December 12—S. P. Smith, A. Cropp, J. K. Farley, W. H. Coney, C. Dannhauser, C. Day, Master Allen Bishop, G. W. Lewis, Chas. Po and 49 deck.

Per stmr. Lehua—Judge E. G. Hitchcock.

Per Am. bk. R. P. Rithet—H. Hilmer, Sam Olson, G. R. Stewart, Jno. Driscoll.

Departures.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, for Hawaii and Maui ports, December 10—H. Griffiths, A. K. Vieira, Vivian Richardson, George McDougall, J. Cooper, Bishop of Panopolis, Mr. Langensheim, Rev. S. H. Davis, T. O. Adler, Mrs. Dr. McWayne, W. Greenwell, J. Greenwell, Olive Davies, A. Cockburn, J. B. Hopkins and wife, W. T. Robinson and 65 deck.

Imports.

Per Am. bk. R. P. Rithet—1,000 tons general merchandise and 360 hogs, consigned to C. Brewer & Co.

Per Am. bk. A. W. Spiers—General merchandise to C. Brewer & Co.

F. SOUZA.

Expert Coffee Planter with over 15 years' experience in Cultivating Coffee at Guatemala, Central America, offers his services as Manager of one or several adjoining plantations. Please address to F. SOUZA,

Care of Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co., 4785-1m 1923-1m Honolulu, H. I.

FOR SALE.

A number of Hawaiian Bred Mules, broken and unbroken.

1924-1m P. R. ISENBERG.

NOTICE.

The California Fruit Market (P. G. Camarinos & Co.) will purchase all kinds of produce, fruits and poultry in either large or small quantities. Persons residing on Oahu or any of the other islands having turkey, chickens, eggs, butter, oranges, limes, alligator pears or any other kind of marketable produce, fruits or poultry, can send the same to them and get the market price.

Honolulu 7th Sept., 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Simon Magnin, late of San Francisco, deceased, and having property in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Simon Magnin duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to W. W. Hall, at his office, on Fort Street, Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

W. W. HALL,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Simon Magnin, deceased.
Honolulu, December 2, 1897.
1922-6t

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

CHINA.....Dec. 17
PERU.....Jan. 8
COPTIC.....Jan. 18
GABLIC.....Feb. 6

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

CITY OF PEKING.....Dec. 25
DORIC.....Jan. 4
BELGIC.....Jan. 22
PERU.....Feb. 1

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co.

—AGENTS.—

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Kaula Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kaula Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday.....Dec. 3
Tuesday.....Dec. 14
Thursday.....Dec. 22

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on trips marked *.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kaula Bay the same day; Makana, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday.....Dec. 10
Tuesday.....Dec. 21
Friday.....Dec. 31

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kaula, Hana, Hamoa and Kilauea, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco or Vancouver on or about the following dates in 1897:

ARRIVE LEAVE
from San Francisco for San Francisco or Vancouver or Vancouver

Mariposa.....Dec. 16 Australia.....Dec. 15
Aorangi.....Dec. 21 China.....Dec. 17
Peking.....Dec. 25 Milwaukee.....Dec. 24

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

DAY.	BAROM.	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	WIND.	FORCE.
MON.	30.0	68.0	61	SW	1
TUE.	30.0	68.0	61	SW	1
WED.	30.0	68.0	61	SW	1
THUR.	30.0	68.0	61	SW	1
FRI.	30.0	68.0	61	SW	1
SAT.	30.0	68.0	61	SW	1
SUN.	30.0	68.0	61	SW	1

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY.	INC.	DECR.
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